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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VII. NO. 13 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
18th January ..	Manora ..	7876
25th ,, ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
15th ,, ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
20th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
17th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
17th ,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
22nd ,, ..	Khosru ..	Africa.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec. 1918	14th Jan.
Yabari Maru.	T. Obta ..	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita..	3356	4th Jan.	17th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinryu Maru.	G. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
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(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru.	N. wakatake ..	21st Dec.	16th Jan	Japan
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	25th Jan.	31st Jan.	Japan.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

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Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jumma	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

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Called-up Capital £600,000
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Reserve Fund £90,000
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Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
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L. F. TUCKER.
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Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
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Manager.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
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AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
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HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
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TOWEN		

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FOR SALE—15-20 H.P., 4-Cylinder Five-seater STUDEBAKER CAR, touring body, in perfect order and decent condition, with Bosch Magneto, Lucas' Horn, two Carbide head lamps Speedometer, Stepney Wheel, with spare tyre. Price Rs. 4,000 nett no offer. Apply Box No. 63, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 217

A BIG OPPORTUNITY for small investors. Second-hand NORDISK FILMS FOR SALE AT ONCE, condition perfectly satisfactory, and will suit you Thousands of feet at Ridiculously Low Prices. Apply FAR EASTERN FILM CO., LTD. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 297

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5, Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190
Olivers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAXON, two-seater Car, little used, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 3,000. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 245

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 8 N.H.-P., 80 lbs. pressure, Rs. 1,000; Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 Rs. 1,600. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 268

FOR SALE—15-20 H.P. SIDDLEY DEASY CAR, luxurious Limousine Body, 7 seater, silent night engine, smooth running, and in excellent condition; real bargain for Rs. 14,000. Apply Miss PETIT, 361, Hornby Road. Telephone No. 900. 109

FOR SALE—One second-hand MOTOR CYCLE with a side car, strong and reliable machine, in perfect running order. Apply Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 117

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR, 1916 Model, New Pattern Body, lately painted, in excellent order. Cushion covers, all new tyres, extra 3 Lamps, watch, self-starter, etc., Price Rs. 6,500, or near offer. Apply KHETSEY KORA, 73 Harvey Road, Chowpatty, between 7 and 11 a.m. 256

FOR SALE—A complete MACHINERY with finishing rolls, boiler and engine of a Silk Finishing Factory and steam and hand looms of a Weaving Factory in good condition and working order; lying at present in Rangoon; for Rangoon delivery. Terms cash and personal inspection solicited. Apply to P. B. No. 444, Rangoon. 266

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—A spacious SHOP in Waterloo Mansions, facing Esplanade Road. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 273

TO LET.—SMALL ROOM Solicitor's Office for Barrister, Advocate and Pleader, only. Apply Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 264

TO LET—For High Class Hindus only, new built house (ground and two upper floors) in Babulnath Road, Gamdevi, with latest appliances. Apply MAVJI GOVINDJI & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. 225

TO BE LET from now till 15th June, 1919, "HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point Matheran, completely furnished. Accommodation drawing room, dining room and six bedrooms. Ample stabling and servants' quarters. Well kept garden and tennis court. For particulars apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
"PYRAMID" BRAND

Apply stating requirements to:
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.,
Cook's Bldg., Fort, Bombay. 262

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

IN THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, January 16th, in the same Hall at 6-30 p.m. Public Lecture by C. V. Raman, Esq., M.A., on "WAVES IN THE AIR AND IN THE AETHER."

FRIDAY, January 17th.—Public Lecture "TACTICS AGAINST INSECTS" by F. M. Howlett, Esq., B.A., F.E.S.

Admission each evening Re. 1. Membership fee Rs. 5.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A trained SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance p. m.

2. Applications stating qualifications and age should be sent to the U. S. on or before 25th instant.

3. Copies of testimonials should accompany applications.

N. S. KARANJIA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 13th Jan., 1919.
923

PARTNERSHIP.

A Hindu partner of a firm desires, on separation, to undertake management of a Business concern or to join a capitalist partner. Can accompany in travelling to foreign countries. Please write to Box. No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st March, 1919, for the appointment of 1st Engineer, Love Grov Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Stations Worlee, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters.

Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40 and should have received their Mechanical Engineering training in Europe They should have experience in the running and maintenance of large units of steam and electrical machinery.

The appointment is pensionable under th Municipal Pension Rules and leave is granted according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to—

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th January, 1919 29

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

FOUR ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, well conversant in English and Hindi and two DRAFTSMEN, well versed in Irrigation drawings and estimating. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to Marathas or Mahomedans. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEMBER, BOARD OF REVENUE FOR IRRIGATION, Gwalior State, upto 25th instant.

M. V. VASAVADA, L.C.E.,
Dip: Prac: San: Sc:
Assistant Member,
Board of Revenue for Irrigation.

Motimahal, Gwalior C. I.
Dated 9th Jan., 1919. 248

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of January, 1919:—

(1) CLEANING LOW LEVEL CHANNEL No. 1 from junction of Haines Road and Junction Road to Fergusson Road and
(2) CLEANING LOW LEVEL CHANNEL No. 2 from Dadar Road to its junction with Channel No. 1 near Century Mills.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKTSON, B. Sc. M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1919. 254

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

"BOMBAY HOUSE," OOTACAMUND.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the estate of the late Lady Souter comprises upwards of twenty acres of land with the commodious furnished Bungalow thereon known as "Bombay House."

The land is held under Permanent Puttah from the Secretary of State, subject to the payment to Government of an annual rent of Rs. 40-6-5.

Offers or applications for particulars from persons desirous of purchasing should be made to the undersigned before the 15th February, 1919.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Solicitors at Bombay for the Administrator. 260

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HIRJEE RAISEE and POPAT LALJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 59, Medows Stree, Fort, Bombay, and to Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of the Bombay Port Trust, together with the messuage, or godown standing thereon situate at Bombay, Manson Road, Carnack Bunder on the Elphinstone Road Estate, without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded on the East by Railway Lines, on the West by Manson Road, on the North by Plot No. 47 and on the South by Plot No. 49 which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 4679 and Street No. 24 and are now in the occupation of the said Hirji Raisey and Popat Laiji being Plot No. 48 of the Rice Bazar on Elphinstone Estate.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1919.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 239

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and the Codicil thereto of KHOJA MANAKBHAI CASSUM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.

ABDULLA MANAKBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khoja Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, the surviving executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of December, 1918.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 255

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYEN GOVINDJI MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Worlee Road the tenure area and Collector's New Survey Nos., Municipal Nos. and other particulars whereof are mentioned in the table below.

Situation	Area in square yards.	New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Municipal Ward No.	Street No.
Worli Road	1700	4/3183	Toca	G. Ward No. 1265	266
do.	386	5/3196	do	,, ,, ,, 1340	339
do.	182	10/3197	do.	,, ,, ,, 1353	352

Dated this 11th day of January, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 219

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has at the Auction Sale held on the 20th day of December, 1918, before the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court at Bombay in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order, dated the 1st day of August, 1918, and made in Suit No. 966 of 1915 (R. D. Sethna v. Rahimatunissa Begum, widow of the late Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur and others) contracted to purchase the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the Eastern or Seaward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant Buildings, containing by admeasurement 3,888 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the Colaba Land & Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has a right of way.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon forming the Western or Landward block of the two buildings commonly known as Grant Buildings, containing by admeasurement 3,864 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the land of the said Colaba Land & Mills Company, Limited, over which land the vendor has the right of way.

And which said land and premises firstly and secondly described are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Nos. 382 (1), 382 (2), 382 (3), 382 (4), and 383 and Street Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 and bear Collector's New No. 16253 and New Survey No. 6/3571 and are now in the possession of the said Mr K. D. Sethna as the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 678 of 1917 and 688 of 1917.

Dated this 4th day of January 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 38

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDUREHMAN HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement respectively 356 and 231 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6, New No. A/15763 and New Survey No. 1/299 and 8a/307.

SECONDLY:—All those three pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement respectively 321 8/9—281 8/9, and 80 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10 New No. 15771 and New Survey No. 3/307 and 1—16/304.

THIRDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement respectively 489 and 663 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11 New No. A/15772 and New Survey Nos. 5—6/307 and 15/304.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 15777, Old Survey Nos. 364-387-300-311 and New Survey No. 4/307.

FIFTHLY:—All those eight pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement respectively 331-547-188-154-227-454-292 and 195 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 23, New No. A/15797 and New Survey Nos. 13-15-317, 1-8/301, 16/298, 8A/473, 6/308 and 5/472.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 386 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. 15801 and New Survey No. 2/299.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 233

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

This property will now be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate Plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1,2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the condition and of sale, more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel Solicitors, at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned. 2

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th January 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the "Taj Mahal" very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet, table ornament Terracotta figures, one nearly new sweet tone cottage piano by Justin Brown London, Glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, book cases, Singapore cane chairs, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice-box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. The property of U. A. Spence, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES MATCHES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Abdoola Alla Rakhia and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Brothers.

EX. S.S. "TOTOMI MARU."

80 cases sulpher matches.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome grey Arab horse, 14 nails, 5 years, perfectly sound, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their Cloth Shop at Ganesh Wadi, Mooljee Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Mooljee Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6½, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces.
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7¾, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, AT THE CORNER OF DONGRI STREET AND FIRST CHINCH BANDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following building Plot for the term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 21.—Nowrojee Hill Estate, this plot is situated at the junction of Dongri Street and 1st Chinch Bandar Roads and containing an area of about 823 square yards and has a frontage of about 120 feet.

The above plot is close to the Bhat Bazaar and the Docks and in a locality where there is a very great demand for shops, godowns, pehdis and residences.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Board's Land Manager at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th January 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (MADE-TO-ORDER), ETC., THE PROPERTY OF C. ANDERSON, ESQ., J. P., MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. T. WORKSHOPS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Bungalow, situated in the B. P. T. Workshops compound at Clarke Bunder (Chamargodi) Mazagon, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and backwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, beds, sweet-toned piano, lamps, crockeryware, pictures, etc.

The property of C. Anderson, Esq., J. P., Mechanical Superintendent, B. P. T. Workshops.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Jan., 1919.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,615 BAGS KOPRA-OIL CAKES.

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 1.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ganpat Poncha at his godown at Bodki Tanki Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Gayli Mussa Haji Mamad Kaledar and Patel Ismal Musa.

1,615 Bags Kopra-oil cakes.

AUCTION SALE OF 16,000 OLD WATERY COCOANUTS.

This Day, WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 1-45 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Jamnadas Chagpar at New Lakdi Bunder and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Essa Tarmamad.

Ex. S.S. "Fatemari" Dattpratad Tandel Apa Krishna."

16,000 Old watery cocoanuts.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.

This Day, WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Nansidas Devchand.

5 Packages 150 pieces white Nensookhs No. 39@20 22 yards Raili's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES SHIRTINGS.

This Day, WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of of Seth Vallabhdas Karsondas and on account and at the risk of Seth Chimanlal Fulchand of Mangaldas Market.

1 case shirtings No. 815/17 or other.
2 Cases shirtings No. 915/17 or other.
2 Cases shirtings No. 1015/17 or other.
2 Cases shirtings No. 1515/17 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

This Day, WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Vajechand Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Ratansy Ladha.

25 Bales Japanese Sheetings No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

This Day, WEDNESDAY the 15th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Juharmal Malchand.

13 bales of Japanese shirtings No. 200.

On account and at the risk of Seth Alibhoy Chagla.

25 Bales each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. Nine Dragoon.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials of large Building and Electric Fans, Lights, etc., belonging to the German Club.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following materials:—

The materials for removal of the Building formerly known as the German Club and latterly as the Volunteer Club, situated at Kennedy Sea Face (near Marine Lines Station):—

Electric Lights, and also Fans and Gas Lights and Cooking Stove, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th January, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—

A quantity of Cotton, Wool and Gauze unserviceable.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE &CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, Medow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Multani Nandramdas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pranjapye Athavlye and Co.:—

A lot of Veterinary Instruments consisting of Forceps, Hernia Clamps, Hypodermic Syringes, Castrating Embroyotoning and Abscess Knives, Chloroform Muzzles and other instruments by all known makers.

Miscellaneous articles:—Military Tents, Hammond Typewriter, Glass Show Cases and Cupboard, etc.

SALE OF 156 BAGS COLOMBO ROOTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., near Revenue Office, Carnac Bunder (Khajoor Bunder), the following:—

J.F.S.—156 bags Colombo Roots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 2169.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1919, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Officer):—

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising barrels, cases, crates, waste paper in bags, tins, hoop iron, water proof bags, hardware, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, near the Baling Press at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Jamnadas Harakji and Co.:—

C. I. K. Yebisu (Budh Dev) 1-50—50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Grey Sheetings 36in. by 30 yds., by 9½ lbs. arrived per s.s. "Mitsuki Maru," on 3rd September, 1918 of July Shipment and of Indent No. 286.

C I K Yebisu (Budh Dev) 51-100—50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Grey Sheetings 36in. by 30 yards by 9½ lbs arrived per s.s. "Toyoka Maru" on 12th September, 1918 of August shipment and of Indent No. 286.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES BOBBINS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms near Post Office, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs Vipinchandra & Co.

Ex. S.S. "CELEBES MARU."

R. K. 987.1266 M. Co. 1589-91—3 cases each 8 gross slubing bobbins 10 by 1 5/8in. by 1¾ in.

R. K. 1308 M. Co. 1586-87—2 cases each 50 gross conical pern bobbins, 6½ in.

R. K. 1303 M. Co. 1597—1 case 100 gross weft pern bobbins 6 3/8 in. varnished.

Ex. S.S. "HAJAJ MARU."

R. K. 1303 M Co.—1602-4—3 cases each 100 gross weft pern bobbins varnished 6 3/8in.

Ex S..S. "KOFUTU MARU."

R. K. 759 M. Co. 6-7—2 cases each 50 gross ring rebat bobbins 5in liff.

R. K. 760 M. Co. 3.—1 case 50 gross conical pern bobbins, 6¼in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th January, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Milhabhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Beersain and Co.

18 cases brass Sheathings, 20 oz. per S.S. Hazaz.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES COTTON YARN

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at Tambakanta, Pydowni, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. V. M. Appachichetti and Sons:—

49 bales yarn No. 20s, of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mill, Qilceller ticket, of 400 lbs. each.

27 bales yarn No. 40s, single Japanese of 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 15th Jan. 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

presents this week

The Second Instalment Eps. 3, 4, 5

of the first Paramount Mystery Serial

Who Is Number One?

featuring the dainty Star

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

Who faces big problems, meets and resists strong temptations and flashes bravely to a triumphant end.

If you have missed the first Instalment start it to-day.

Also a two-reel comedy with

THE FAMOUS FATTY

Time and Prices as usual.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

SECOND INSTALMENT

Episodes 3rd., 4th & 5th—6 parts of the THRILLING PARAMOUNT SERIAL

Who Is Number One?

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager:—James McGrath.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes

Last Five Nights Only

To-Night Wed. 15th Jan. at 9-30

"THE 13th CHAIR"

Thurs. 16th Jan. at 9-30

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Fri. 17th Jan. at 9-30

A NEW PRODUCTION

"COMMON CLAY"

Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30

"FAIR & WARMER"

Sun. 19th Jan. at 5-30

Reduced Price Matinee

"COMMON CLAY"

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager—JAMES McGRATH.

Commencing Monday—Jan. 20th

LAURA GUERITE'S REVUE COMPANY

In a repertoire of Spectacular Revues invented and produced by Laura Guerite and presented by a Company of

22 ARTISTS 22

INCLUDING

GEORGE ROSS

The Great "Scratcher" Comedian

and

BEAUTY CHORUS

Full repertoire will be published later.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial

The House of Hate.

11th Episode

"HAUNTS OF EVIL"

12th Episode

"FLASHES IN THE DARK"

PATHE GAZETTE,

Latest.

SOUTH-EASTERN TEXAS

Travel.

"ON THE JUMP"

Comic by Luke.

TIME:—**7, 8-45** and **10-30** p.m. daily.

Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday at **5** p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday at **3-30** p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes to Seat 4 Rs. 8. Balcony sofa seat Rs. 2.

Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved Class Re. 1 1st Cls. Ans. 8, 2nd Cls. Ans. 4. 3rd Cls. Ans. 2.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

A UNIQUE ATTRACTION IN TOPICALS THIS WEEK.

Grand Ganpati Procession of Poona

Thousands of visitors on the scene

In addition to

THE INCIDENTS OF THE

Last Poona Races

Featuring chiefly

THE WINNING OF GAZAL

in the GOVERNOR'S CUP and

WILLIAM THE BEAU

in the STAND PLATE

The presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the presentation of the Cup by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Love-Story of ALL AGES!

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMA

ROMEO and JULIET

Cinematographically immortalised at a tremendous cost—(in 5 parts)—featuring the celebrated

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN

AND

BEVERLEY BAYNE

It is a noteworthy screen production that brings the Soul of Shakespeare to the Hearts of the People. No expense is spared in making this marvellous eight-reel feature, and it has set a new mark in Classical Productions for the Screen.

SEE IT THIS WEEK AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES

HELEN HOLMES

THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES

"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

FOUR MORE JEWELS

IN THE DIADEM OF GLORY

OF

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company

THE CO-RESPONDENT

with Elaine Hammerstein

PRICE OF A GOOD TIME

with Mildred Harris

THE DOCTOR AND THE WOMAN

with Mildred Harris

KAISER—THE BEAST OF BERLIN

with Rupert Julian.

Past Successes

THE SIRENS OF THE SEA

with Louise Lovely

PAY ME

with Dorothy Phillips

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

with Florence La Badie.

For Bookings apply to:—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company

HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

"TREACHERY—MAN OVERBOARD"!

is the cry that resounds fore and aft the big Yacht

A rush of men—a tremendous battle—hand to hand fighting that thrills you to the very core.

This is but one of the gripping scenes that will hold you spellbound in

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

The Universal Serial Stupendous—36 parts—40000 feet—featuring

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber.

The First Six parts—(6000 feet)—are screened this Week.

The Thrilling Serial that will make you so eager for each succeeding Episode that you can hardly wait.

Don't miss a single Episode. You will get the maximum of fascinating entertainment.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

The Programme includes The Fortune-teller! (a Cartoon Comedy) and "Jilted in Jail" (Universal Comedy, with Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran.)

There will be an **Extra Show** daily at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) when Ladies and Schoolboys will be admitted at Half Rates in all the Classes (except the Third Class).

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Bryant Washburn

IN A NEW PATHE BOXING COMEDY

"Twenty-One"

He didn't find himself till he cut loose from the apronstrings of his aunt

BUT THEN OH!—BOY!

He waked them all up except his pugilistic opponent, and him

HE PUT TO SLEEP!

COMING!

The Film version of the famous War Comedy

"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"

Or the Romance of **"'OLE BILL"**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

NEW PICTURES TO-NIGHT

at 6-30 and 10

Metro 7-reel Production-de-luke:

"REVELATION"

Featuring the world-famous actress and dancer:—

NAZIMOVA

SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

A wonderfully vivid story of Bohemian life in Paris; of the love of a dancer for an artist, how she inspired him to paint great pictures and how, towards the end of the war, she nursed him to health and was married to him.

THE FILM OF THE YEAR.

NAZIMOVA has made a huge reputation in New York as a dancer after appearing in all the principal theatres in Europe. She is a truly great star. See her to-night!

Also the

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5

FOR SALE—

Renowned Gilletts Blades

Rs. 2-13 per Pkt. of Dozen Blades

ALSO

PROVISION, TOILET REQUISITES

AT MODERATE PRICES

From MESSRS.

L. MOTIRAM & Son,

Army Contractors and General Merchants,

ABDUL REHAMAN STREET

OPPOSITE THE MOSQUE.

ASK FOR **KARNIK'S** AGUE MIXTURE

A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers Sold of all Chemists or from KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

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Stronger and cheaper than Leather.

Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.

BOMBAY TRADING CO

PYDOWNIE, BOMBAY.

For special use during the Winter Season.

MAKAR DWAJ YAKUTI

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rupees Ten only for box of forty pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibution. Please ask for free Price List.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Keshav Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

DRY-CLEANING

In their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, ...Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, ...Rs. 2-0-0
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY

Market, BOMBAY.

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!

Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

Can be had at:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES, THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other CHEMISTS.

THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LIMITED.

Matunga, BOMBAY.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

LYSOL

"L" BRAND.

The Only Antiseptic For Personal Hygiene.

"L" brand Lysol is the only antiseptic and disinfectant that can be used with perfect safety for douches and baths. It is both cleansing and refreshing and ensures protection from all contagion.

Specially suitable for household use. *Be sure you get "L" brand in order to obtain the genuine product. Insist on seeing the trade mark "L" brand on each bottle and wrapper—none genuine without it.*

To be obtained from all Stores and Bazaars throughout India.

Agents for India—
BOMBAY AGENTS' COMPANY, Horaby Road, Bombay;
M. Chow Ringhee, Calcutta;
and at Colombo.

Manufactured by
LYSOL, LTD., Stratford, London, E., England.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Renders the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS.

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal, and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M.A.
Manufacturing Chemist
36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs
OUR MANUFACTURED
Cossi Silk Suit Pieces
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price, Rs. 8 per piece.
Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA).

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7 0
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(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3 0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1 4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3 0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1 8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2 4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols	1 0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3 0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2 4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0 10
(14)	Kenseth in 4 vols.	2 0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols	1 12

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Kashmiri Shawls
Kabuli Malida Pashmina Goods
Gold-worked Lady Shawls
Kashmiri Alwan and Jamawar
Pattoo (check and plain)
Rampuri Chaddar (all kinds)
Malida Comfortor
Lahori and Kashmiri Dhussas.

Detailed Catalogue sent free.

AMIRCHAND & SON
GENERAL SHAWL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAHORE.

Specialities :—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

One CARD of old share and Stock Exchange. Apply
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
335, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jnn. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	500
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	35,000
Mid. Americans spot	26.44
Egyptian F.G.F sakels	27.30
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	26.60
May	25.55
July	24.75
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	26.15
May	25.21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	19.47
Feb.	18.35
Mar.	17.40
April	16.36

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan: 7th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	19.15
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.20
April	16.20

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	19.08
Feb.	18.13
Mar	17.17
April	16.16

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.
New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.42
" " Fully Good	16.17
" " Fine	16.67
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.31
" " " Fully Good	18.06
" " " Fine	18.56
" Broach Good	17.67
" " Fully Good	17.92
" " Fine	18.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
Forwarded	36,000
Imports	105,000
Stock	452,000
Actual Weekly Sales	1,000

(Delayed owing to congestion of cables.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan: 6th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Mar.	26.56
" " May.	25.51
" " July	24.75
Spot Cotton at New York	31.30
" " Orleans	30.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	26.16
" " May	25.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	16½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan: 6th:

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	45 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady moderate business.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	69½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.07½

MAILS.

London, Jan. 6th.

"The Bombay Mails of 16th November and 3rd December were delivered in London to-day (6th Jan.)

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 6th:

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£94 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 6th.

WHEAT

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed, Linseed and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£117
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£88
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	23
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	25/6

Tone:—No Change.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Value	2/2½

Tone:—Very Dull.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:—K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

The Eighth Ginners' Report, received this morning by private cables, gives the total number of bales ginned to 1st instant as 10,761,000. The following are comparisons with previous years to same date:—

1918	10,435,000 bales.
1917	11,039,000 bales.
1916	10,637,000 bales.
1915	14,443,000 bales.
1914	13,348,000 bales.

The report is bearish as it shows the total ginnings to be 326,000 bales more than last year, while since the previous report 509,000 bales have been ginned against 304,000 bales during the same period last year. The ginnings for the period are very large this year.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at 1 p.m. today at Rs. 637½ for Fully Good Broach April-May, fluctuated between Rs. 637 and Rs. 640, declined to Rs. 635½ and improved to Rs. 637½. Owing to a Hindu Holiday the market for forward business closed at 3 p.m. as under the tone being steady at the close.

The ready market was open at Colaba but there was little doing.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May.	640½
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	492
Fine Oomras	"	561

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH JAN, 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	641
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	494
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	568
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	528

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	513	498	483	473	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	506	491	476	466	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	545	535	525	
M.G. Oomras No 3	572	565	545	..	
M.G. Oomras No 4	..	545	525	515	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p m., on 13th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	18,084 bales.
Wheat	38,474 Cwts.
Linseed	12,981 "
Rape, etc.	1,700 "
Gingellyseed	2,485 "
Poppyseed	11 "
Groundnuts	1,523 "
Castorseed	292 "
Rice	1,185 "
Myrabollams	255 "
Cottonseed	1,352 "
Mowraseed	NU
Gram	366 "
Jowar	43 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	336 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 137-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98¾.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Paper 75.
4½ per cent Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,045, Swan 607½, Simplex 720, Shapurji 123¾, Pearls 547½, New Greats 330, Madhowji 2,080, Luxmi Cotton 1,600, Kohinoor 1,215, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 487½, Fazulbhoy 720, David 602½, Crescent 221-4, Colaba 1,507-8, Century 415, Nagpur 2,280, Bombay Cotton 615, Bombay Uniteds 907-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,515, Bundi 27, Katni Ord 260, Katni Defd 1,390, Tata New Defd 430 p, Tata Old Defd 1,120, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 40-8, Alcocks 825, Bombay Burma 835, Bombay Tramway 477-8, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.—

Swadeshi 2,045, Swan 607½, Simplex 712¼, Shapurji 123¾, Pearls 547½, New Great 330, Madhowji 2,090, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 345, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 487¼, Fazulbhoy 725, Crescent 220, David 602 8, Colaba 1,525, Century 410, Nagpur 2,280, Bombay Cotton 610, Bombay Dyeing 1,415, Bundi 27, Katni Ord 260, Katni Defd 1,390, Tata New Defd 430, Tata Old Defd 1,127-8, Tata Ord 235, Shivrajpur 40-8 Alcocks 825, Bombay Burma 835, Bombay Tramway 475, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1,180.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's SteamEngine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to :

E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.

S. S. Chakla—Allen—Busreh, Jan. 7.
S. S. Mandala—Swanson—Karachi, Jan. 12.
S. S. Innamincka—Grierson—Busreh, via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14.

S. S. Celebes Maru—Nimoto—Kobe, etc.
S. S. Ombilin—Wigk—Sabang.
S. S. Ban Heong Liong—Benstead—Mahomerah, and Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Golden Gate—Williams—Rangoon.
S. S. Heishin Maru—Ikano—Kobe, etc.
S. S. Martinique—Peterson—Bangkok.
S. S. Scindia—Collie—Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
Steamer Innamincka for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
Steamer Khosrou for Zanzibar etc.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on 7th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mandala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on 12th instant with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Innamincka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Innamincka, 1,374 tons, Captain R. Grierson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ombilin:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Ombilin, 3,195 tons, Captain E. Wigk, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Sabang, with ballast.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ban Hong Liong, 709 tons, Captain C. R. Benstead, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah and Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Heishin Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha's steamer Heishin Maru, 1,914 tons, Captain K. Ikano, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Golden Gate:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Golden Gate, 3,016 tons, Captain R. Williams, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Martinique:—The C. Arbuthnot Coy's steamer Martinique 283, tons, Captain J. Peterson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with ballast.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,246 tons, Captain A. Collie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Glasgow via Suez, with a general cargo and passengers.

a The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Singapore for Bombay (Westward bound) on 12th instant and due here on 17th January 1919.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left ongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 13th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 14th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Hwahkun	1115	N F N F		H S M Shushtary & Co
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	14-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & R	Golden Gate	3016	N F	15-1-19	M M & Co
D & E	Totomi Maru	3021	Japan	15-1-19	N Y Kaisha
F	City of Hankow	4765	N F N F		W & A Graham & Co
80 ton crane					
G	Lunka	956	N F N F		D R I M
M	Dufferin	..	N F N F		H M S
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
N	Shahjahn	1403	N F F N		T M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Courland	760	Jamnagar	16-1-19	B S N Co
	Indrawati	513	N F N F		D R I M
	Kaveri	553	N F N F		B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F N F		B S N Co
	Oporto	460	N F N F		B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	N N N F		B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	W & A Graham & Co
5	Kowelt	2393	Suez	18-1-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Dara	3083	N F N F		T Morrison & Co
8	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F N F		M M & Co
9	Heishin Maru	2276	Kobe	15-1-19	N Y Kaisha
10	Scindia	3253	Liverpool	15-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 8	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
15	Zayani	2627	P. Gulf	18-1-19	H S Shustary
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez		P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Varsova	1957	N F N F		M M & Co
2	Vita	4691	Busra	14-1-19	M M & Co
3	Shuja	3112	N F N F		T Morrison & Co
4	Purnea	2127	N F N F		M M & Co
5	Baroda	1899	N F N F		D R I M
6	Castalia	4083	Liverpool	24-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
7	Nankin	4251	London	1-2-19	M M & Co
8	Manora	4951	London	18-1-19	M M & Co
9	Ekma	2536	N F N F		M M & Co
11	City of Manchester	3566	Liverpool	17-1	via Karachi
12	Querimba	4937	N F	15-1-19	K Nixon Co M M & Co
14	Kajang	1266	N F N F		D R I M
14	Chusan	1338	N F N F		D R I M
15	Themitocles	7046	N F N F		D R I M
17	S'Jacob	2988	N F N F		D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2923	N F N F		T Morrison & Co
	Martineque	298	Banglore	17-1-19	C Arbulhnoth & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
F.	Ferdinan	3906	N F N F		D R I M
	Sicilia	4188	N F N F		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 14.

S. S. City of Manchester for Liverpool—239 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 bales, goat hair, David Sassoon and Co.; 80 bales, hemp, Gokuldas Virjee and Co.

S. S. Manora for London—16 bales, tanned sheep skin, A. A. Peerbhoy; 348 cwt., cloves, D. J. Essa Thawar; 20 bales, goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 55 bales, goat and sheep skins, M. Laduk; 1 bale hides salf, 8 bales cow hides, A. A. Peerbhoy; 60 bales calf hides, 90 bales, cow hides, Haji N. M. and Haji Essa; 195 cwt., casim powder, Ramanlal Chotalal and Co.; 58 cwt., dry ginger, A. Vassanjee; 38 cwt. nutmegs, H. Esmail & Co.; 38 cwt. cardamums, H. Esmail & Co., 135 cwt. aloes, H. Esmail & Co.; 208 cwt. nuxvomica, H. Esfail & Co.; 44 cwt. khismis, H. Esmail and Co.

S. S. Totomimaru for Kobe—800 bales cotton, N. N. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Yubarimaru for Osaka—200 bales, cotton, Valkart Bros.; 50 bales, cotton, Y. K. Kaisha. Yokohama.—300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha. Kobe—120 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha; 300 bales, cotton, N. V. Desa; 400 bales, cotton, M. Motilal and Co.; 200 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales, cotton, G. Dosa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, B. Pragjee; 750 bales, cotton, Y. K. Kaisha. Yokkaichi—200 bales, cotton, Y. K. Kaisha. Hongkong—600 bales, cotton twist, Karimbhoy and Co.; 90 cwt. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.; 750 bales(cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Your Nervous System Calls for help

An impaired nervous system is the almost inevitable outcome of the conditions obtaining in tropical climates, and when your nervous system calls for help, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the one unfailing answer.

It is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world. It is the never failing friend of all who suffer from

DYSENTERY
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
DEPRESSION.
DISORDERED STOMACH.
MALARIA.
LACK OF VIGOUR.
NEURASTHENIA.
EXHAUSTION etc.

It instantly revitalises the whole nervous organization, imparts new energy to body, brain and nerves.

Virility, a sense of fitness generally, and a brighter outlook upon life are the results of the regular use of this unrivalled remedy. Its regular use produces a keen appreciation of life and ability to fulfil one's duties with zest.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne

Is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
ever stood the test of 80 YEARS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Helps the razor.
Soothes the skin.
Ensures an easy shave.

"ERASMIC"
SHAVING STICK.

ERASMIC. Perfumers, 13a, New Bond St., LONDON. 15, Rue du Temple, PARIS.
Agents:—D. CHOTHIA & Co. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Science Congress, Scientific Conversazione, Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Farewell meeting in honour of Mr. Syud Hossain, Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, 6.30 p.m.

Indian Science Congress: Mr. C. V. Raman's lecture on "Waves in the Air and in the Aether," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Mails for Charbar, Mascat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni close at General Post Office, 9 a.m.

Indian Science Congress: Mr. F. M. Howlett's lecture on "Tactics against Insects," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Departure of s.s. Manora with homeward English mails, noon.

Bombay Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7.0,8-45 and 10.30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7.15, 9-0 and 10.45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SHRIMANT RAJE RAGHUNATH RAO JAYAKRISHNARAO (alias) Raosaheb Deshmukh Deshpande Sir Canago of Raver and Edlabad died, due to fever, at the age of 69, on the 31st December, 1918.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (L. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening at 6 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion (L.D.F.), will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF RELIGION.

Dr. D. N. Mallick, D.Sc., Professor of Physics Presidency College, Calcutta, will deliver a public lecture on the subject this evening at 6-30 p.m., at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir Girgaum.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

GARDEN PARTY BY MR. RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHAI.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave a garden party at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, yesterday, in honour of the President and members of the Indian Science Congress. There was a large and distinguished company present on the occasion, including many of the leading citizens of Bombay. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, received the guests at the Connaught Road gate of the Gardens and introduced the President and members of the Science Congress to the members of the Corporation and other leading citizens present. The company spent a long time conversing with each other and dispersed after partaking of refreshments served by the Taj Mahal Hotel.

LECTURE ON "MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS."

The lecture which was to have been delivered by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "The Municipal Elections" at the Morarji Gocuidas Hall is postponed and will not take place this evening.

NEW HINDI WEEKLY IN ALLAHABAD

A new nationalist (Hindi), weekly, named "Bhavishya" will be published at Allahabad from the 7th of February 1919. It will be edited by Ljt. Sundarlalji, B.A., Late Editor "Karmyogi". The Annual Subscription is Rs. 3.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

Except for some light rain in the north-east Assam, the weather has been dry everywhere. A slight disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier from Persia.

Forecast:—No great change.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir James Meston is to pay a brief visit to Calcutta and will be leaving Delhi for this purpose for the 18th instant.

When Mr. Herbert Thompson goes on leave it is believed that Lieut.-Col. Aplin, Commissioner of Mandalay, will officiate as Financial Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Obbard, Commissioner of Pegu, goes on leave soon prior to retirement. Mr. J. P. Hardiman, Controller of Munitions, will also take leave shortly.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

33 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

There were 27 attacks and 33 deaths from cholera on Monday as against 32 and 34 on Sunday. The total number of deaths registered on Monday was 203, which shows an increase of 14 over that of the preceding day and of 88 over that of the corresponding day of last year.

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Monday; Fort 11, Mandvi 13, Bhuleshwar 29, Girgaum 24, Byculla 58, Parel 23, Mahim 22, Harbour, dock, railays and homeless 1 and hospitals 22.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHTS AND THEIR BANEFUL EFFECTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The revised rates of Rice Freights from Rangoon to Indian Ports are just published. With deference I ask, whether they are equitable or justifiable under the present conditions of the country. Let us examine the facts. Take, for instance, the revised rice freight from Rangoon to Bombay. It is fixed at Rs. 40 per ton In prewar days, it was not more than Rs. 10 per ton. During the war, when Britain and her Allies were short of food-stuffs, the Government of India commandeered all the wheat in India; requisitioned ships at rock bottom rates; and thus arranged for the carriage of wheat from Bombay and Karachi to England and France at a freight of about Rs. 20 per ton. Similarly, sugar was commandeered in Mauritius; and Government's chartered vessels carried hundreds of thousands of tons to England and Allied Ports. Compare that statesmanlike policy of Indian and Imperial Governments with their present unwise and unjust policy in this country. Here you witness thousands of tons of rice awaiting shipment in Burma ports. Portion of it is rotting for lack of transport. And acute scarcity is felt in this country, for rice is the staple food in India. We see, how the poor are handicapped by the high prices of rice ruling here; now famine is staring us in the face; and how disturbing elements are visible in the air. What have the Government done? Late in the day, they have controlled the export and price of rice. But, have they requisitioned ships for India? Have they put their hired transports for the carriage of rice from Rangoon to Indian Ports? Have they even rightly and effectively controlled rice freights from Rangoon to India? With all deference I say no. If Government could have arranged the transport of wheat from India to England, France and Italy, a distance of 4,000 to 5,000 miles at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, and that too in the teeth of ruthless submarining, why could not carriage of rice from Rangoon to Indian Ports, a distance of 500 to 1,500 miles, be arranged at Rs. 10 per ton at present? Would it not have materially relieved the situation in India? Will it not have mitigated the hardships of hundreds of thousands of Indians? Will it not render the task of Government smoother and sweeter to-day? There is tonnage available in Indian waters; and equity, sanity and humanity demand, that the Government of India should lose no time in feeding India with Burma rice, the same way as they fed France and Britain with Indian wheat and grain.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith for your satisfaction a B/Lading relating to a cargo of Manchester piece-goods from Liverpool to Bombay showing the low rate of freight at 57s./6d. per ton equal to Rs. 38-5-0 per ton during the war time in November 1917.

Now, sir, compare this with the exhorbitant freight of Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per ton charged on rice from Rangoon to Bombay in peace time?

Is not this a clear evidence of the sympathy (?) of the Government of India for the starving millions?—Yours, etc.

RUSS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

ACCIDENT AT RANGOON RACES.

TWO JOCKEYS BADLY HURT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The Rangoon Turf Club's second day without bookmakers was remarkable for a further falling off in the attendance, while the Totes' takings fell from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 70,000.

In the course of one race a leading pony crossed its legs and fell bringing down two others. H. Vincent, an Australian jockey, and San Kyee, a Burman jockey, were removed to the hospital. The former has apparently sustained serious injuries to his spine, as his lower limbs are paralysed. The Burman suffered from concussion, being badly injured on the head, but he has improved, while Vincent's condition is serious and permanent disablement is feared.

HANDLEY PAGE AEROPLANE.

CARRIES NEWSPAPER PARCEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Handley Page Biplane which left Calcutta this morning carrying a bundle of "Englishman" newspapers, has shown considerable enterprise in obtaining permission for aerial conveyance of a large parcel of this morning's issue and the papers are expected to be delivered in Allahabad soon after noon to-day.

RELEASED SOLDIERS.

SCHEME FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL LIFE.

The Secretary, Bombay Resettlement Committee, has addressed the following circular letter to employers in Bombay Presidency:

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that a scheme for obtaining employment for officers and other ranks of the Army who reside in India, or who may wish to remain on here after their release from Service, has been recently prepared by the Central Employment and Labour Board in consultation with Army Headquarters.

2. In furtherance of this scheme a Reestablishment Committee has been constituted in Bombay to advise and assist officers and men in finding suitable employment in civil life and to help employers to fill vacancies in their staff from the ranks of the Army. A similar Committee has also been appointed in Karachi. I am to explain that in order to facilitate selection the military authorities are prepared so far as the exigencies of the service permit to afford every opportunity to candidates to go to the spot to be interviewed (even from Mesopotamia) at Government expense: and subject to the exigencies of military service a candidate as suitable by an employer will be given leave for a certain period (3 months or possibly more) during which time he will be on probation. During this time the candidate will be liable to recall to the Army should necessity arise. If at the end of the probationary period the employer wishes to retain the candidate, arrangements will be made to release him from Army service.

3. I am therefore to ask that in filling any vacancy existing at present or occuring in the near future you will consider the claim of men who have served in the war; and the Resettlement Committee will be obliged if you will good enough to furnish them with particulars of your requirements in the accompanying form in duplicate. Should you already have been in communication with any officer or men serving in the Army with a view to obtaining his services after his release, and should you not have come to an agreement with him, the Committee would esteem it a favour if you would pass on his application to them, in order that they may endeavour to assist in finding him employment.

4. The military authorities in conjunction with the Central Employment and Labour Board are preparing lists of men who desire posts in India; and the Central Board will shortly furnish the Bombay Resettlement Committee with lists of those who seen suitable employment in this Presidency. On receipt of those lists the Committee will forward to you particulars of any candidates who appear suitable for your requirements.

5. Any communication from you will be treated as strictly confidential.

RANGOON HARBOUR STAFF

DISCONTENT REGARDING PAY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

Rumours of a strike of assistants, harbour masters and pilots have been in circulation for some days. It is now stated that the harbour masters who are in the employ of the Port Commissioners have sent memorials for an increase of pay and change in working conditions. The memorial was accompanied by a month's notice to terminate their engagements and it is said that the resignations have been accepted, as the Commissioners though favouring an increase of pay have not been able to persuade the Local Government to sanction it.

The pilots, who are in the employ of the Local Government, sent two memorials to Government, the result of which they are now awaiting. Their claims are largely on the question of pay. The pilots deny the suggestion that they intended to strike. Both services are suffering from the increased cost of living and the pilots' income has suffered through the diminution of shipping.

TWO MORE COLLEGES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ONE AT SANGLI AND THE OTHER IN SALSETTE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

The Fergusson College Magazine announces that the Deccan Education Society which manages that college has applied to the University for the affiliation of a new college to be opened at Sangli. The college will be temporarily located at Sangli in the buildings belonging to the Chief Saheb, who has placed them at the disposal of the Society. The permanent site for the college has been selected between Sangli and Miraj in British territory. In view of the uncertain future of the Kolhapur College this announcement is cordially welcomed in educational circles here and in the Southern Maratha Country.

The Society has also addressed a letter to the College Accommodation Committee, which has been appointed by the Government of Bombay and meets in the fourth week of this month, informing the Committee of its intention to start a college on the island of Salsette. The college will provide ample hostel accommodation and will mainly be a residential college. The whole scheme is expected to cost about twenty lakhs. The Society proposes to start work when about five lakhs have been promised. It is understood that between one and two lakhs have been already promised.

Mr. K. R. Naik of Dhulia writes to us that on examining a sample of the tap-water available in Dhulia, he observed little germs floating in it and urges that the authorities should take steps to improve the water-supply immediately.

FAREWELL TO MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a farewell meeting in honour of Mr. Syud Hossain will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

Messrs. Horniman, K. M. Munshi, Vibhaker, Mavji Govindji Sheth, and Dr. Sawarker will be among the speakers.

"STORY OF A RING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's number there appears a report of a case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, headed "The story of a ring". The report of the proceedings is inaccurate. The learned magistrate did not hear arguments on both the sides as is reported. Mr. Nariman for the prosecution argued at length on the facts and merits of the case but as Mr. Hormasji Bilimoria's defamation case against Mr. Ardesir B. Chothia was coming up on the 17th instant, his Worship did not want Counsel for Mr. Bilimoria to argue upon the facts of the case, but confine himself to the law point only.

As however a wrong impression may be created by the publication of the information in details, you will agree with me when I say that Mr. Bilimoria's information in the Defamation case should also be similarly published.

Another thing that would create a wrong impression is your headline "Counter case for defamation". It is not a case against the complainant but against Mr. Chothia.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.
Barrister-at-Law.

"Rupa Villa"
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, Jan. 14th.

COPY OF INFORMATION.

In the Esplanade Police Court at Bombay.
Case No. 1086/S. of 1918.

H. R. Billimoria ..... Complainant,
v.
A. B. Chothia ..... Accused.

Charge:—That he on or about the 21st day of November at Bombay defamed me by publishing certain imputations concerning me by means of spoken words and on the 26th of November 1918 by means of written words intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputations would harmy my reputation and credit and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

To

A. H. S. Aston Esquire,
Barrister-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

May it please Your Worship,

I the complainant above named solemnly swear and state as follows:—

I am an estate and jewellery broker and do business for various firms in Bombay and Calcutta as also with many private families and some of the Ruling Chiefs of India. I know the accused. He bears me a longstanding ill-will and has always been scandalizing me. The reason for all this has been the refusal on my part to deal with him in my business. He had constantly asked me to entrust him with jewellery to be sold on commission which I had also refused.

On the 21st November between 8 and 9 p.m. I went to the Green's Restaurant to meet one Mr. Shirazi whom I had seen the same morning at his office and shown some jewelleries which I had for sale, and who had asked me to meet him there that evening. Mr. Shirazi and I, had a game of Billiards and then Shirazi inquired after the jewelery. I handed him a ring which he had selected in the morning and told him the price of it as being Rs. 850. Mr. Shirazi went on examining it and while he was in the act of trying and putting it on his finger accidentally dropped it. We tried to find it but failed. I called the waiters and the marker and they too began a search. As all efforts however failed, I told Mr. Shirazi that he must either replace the ring or pay me the price of it. As the discussion between us was going on the accused who was there drinking with several others came up and asked Shirazi what the matter was. On hearing the facts from Shirazi the accused exclaimed "Oh, don't take any notice of him I know he is a blackmailer and is simply trying to extort money." I remonstrated and questioned the accused's right to interfere in such a questionable manner. Thereupon the accused repeated the statement and after a while he also began searching for the ring. As the ring could not be found for some time, I insisted on the Police being called in, when to my great surprize the accused himself produced the ring and flinging it at me said "Go and be done with, here is your ring." Not stopping at that he went so far as to proclaim it loudly that I had hidden the ring in the coushion of one of the Benches in the Billiard Room where I and Shirazi had been sitting. I then sent a notice to the accused through my solicitors to apologise and make amends to which the accused instead not only sent an evasive reply but also made a false statement therein that I was palming off a ring for Rs. 850 which was only worth Rs. 250. However after some days his uncle Mr. S. M. Chothia Barrister-at-law had an interview with solicitors and induced me not to take proceedings against the accused and to close the matter on the accused tendering an apology.

As, however, the accused has declined to do so, the negotiations were broken off. I say that the accused by his grossly unwarranted, false and malicious statements has defamed me and has lowered me in my professional reputation thereby injuring my business. The accused knows or had reason to believe that such imputations would harm my reputation, character and credit and that they were false to his knowledge.

I therefore, charge him as above and pray for process.

Solemnly sworn at Bombay.
This 5th day of December, 1918.
Before me,
Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A KARACHI MYSTERY.

TWO RAJPUT SOLDIERS MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

The bodies of two Rajput soldiers of Nawanagar lancers, at present stationed in Karachi, were discovered yesterday afternoon on the road near Souter police lines. The uniforms were soaked with blood and the men had apparently been stabbed in broad day light.

SIR S.P. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

VIEWS OF PUNJAB PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The news of the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India has been received here with unbounded satisfaction by all sections of people. Newspapers have also published congratulatory leaderettes.

The "Punjabee" says, "The appointment is an event of unique importance in the history of the British Parliament and of India. All sections of the community will receive the news with unfeigned satisfaction."

The "Tribune" says, "We need scarcely say that the announcement will be received with a sense of profound gratification all over the country. It is no solution of the constitutional problem, which is uppermost in the hearts of all Indians, but it is as all such measures are a step towards effacement of that racial distinction which is at root of the constitutional problem itself. To Sir S. P. Sinha himself we offer our sincere congratulations.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Indian press comments on Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment generally reflect the opinion that the appointment provides a great opportunity for him and a great and memorable move for India.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA'S" COMMENTS.

APPOINTMENT—A FULFILMENT OF ROYAL PLEDGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

With regard to Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—To the people of India the appointment is a most gratifying one and we are very much gratified, especially on personal grounds, but while fully appreciating the value of the concession made to us by the appointment of our distinguished countryman, we must say that it does not mean any advance in the cause of Self-Government. That is also the opinion of the recipient of the post. There is no doubt, however, that the appointment of an Indian in the British Ministry is an earnest of the fulfilment of the solemn pledge made in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 for employment of all Her Majesty's subjects under Government, irrespective of their creed colour and caste. Surely the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha cannot be a sop to quienten the agitation, which has been started from one end of the country to the other to secure Home Rule for India. That agitation must be carried on vigorously till full fledged self-government has been granted to the people of this country.

THE "BENGALEE".

The "Bengalee" says:—Hitherto the custodians of India's interests in the Ministry had no direct personal or intimate knowledge of India. The war came and India's glorious part in its fortunes really served as an eye-opener. With the advent of Mr. Montagu at the head of the India Office there has been a stupendous transformation in the outlook of the British Ministry towards India and her affairs and to-day all India acclaims the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha to the position of Under-Secretary of State. A thrill of joy and patriotic pride must pass over the whole country. The new Ministry has nominated the right man for the office. Sir S. P. Sinha's career has been exceptionally brilliant and successful and now that Sir S. P. Sinha has been given a seat of honour in the British Ministry as Under-Secretary of State, we believe the day is not far distant when an Indian as of right will be appointed as Secretary of State for India. When that day comes, it will be the truest vindication of British rule in this country.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

"STATESMAN'S" SERIOUS MISGIVINGS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The morning papers to-day publish leading articles criticising the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India. The Anglo-Indian papers, while admitting the merits and qualifications of Sir S. P. Sinha, object to his appointment on grounds of expediency, sentiment and other causes. The Indian papers representing all shades of opinion and parties wholeheartedly support the appointment. Congratulatory telegrams are being sent to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Montagu and Sir S. P. Sinha by all Indian associations and public bodies.

The "Statesman" while admitting the flattering character of the appointment and the merits of Sir S. P. Sinha, says, "There are certain aspects of the new departure which suggest serious misgivings as to the motive which has prompted the innovation. If it is to secure a fair discussion of many objections which have been urged against the Reforms Scheme, the appointment is of an invidious nature. Would Indian politicians have been equally pleased with the courage and statesmanship of Mr. Lloyd George if Dr. Nair had been chosen instead of Sir S. P. Sinha? The expert whom Mr. Montagu has appointed or advised the Prime Minister to appoint, is, as far as chief Indian question which will come before the Parliament is concerned, a partisan. What is more, he will be expected to speak to the brief supplied by Mr. Montagu. If Sir S. P. Sinha were left free to follow his own discretion, the appointment would cause far less apprehension."

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says, "There seems to be too little new blood in the Ministry except Sir S. P. Sinha and he, of course, is merely a mild mannered slave of Mr. Montagu. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has twice the ability and intelligence, though we do not see eye to eye with him."

"PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

The "Pioneer" writes:—We are glad to find Mr. Montagu still in his old post, not because we have any great admiration for that gentleman's particular gifts or character, but because we recognise any change at the India Office at this juncture would be liable to be misunderstood in this country. That the British Government is anxious to do its best by India have further striking proof in the latest honour that has been paid to Sir Satyendra Sinha, P. C. We heartily congratulate him and India on this new record he has established. In these days of more than impatient idealism we cannot hope for all politicians of India to be impressed by the remarkable precedent thus created, but to those at least endowed with a sense of discernment Sir Satyendra's new appointment should not be without very hopeful significance.

"THE LEADER" GRATIFIED.

LEADER, Jan. 14.

The "Leader" says:—Hope rises to confidence when the reappointment of Mr. Montagu is taken in conjunction with the far reaching and unprecedented appointment that has been made of the Parliamentary Under Secretary for India. We confess the historic event powerfully stills our imagination and fills us with a new gratitude towards old England. Truly is that silver girt isle the home of liberty and justice. Long may she live and prosper.

KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT.

NO LIMITS OF SCHEME JUSTIFIED.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Chairman presented the report of the Improvements Committee, regarding the Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme, in the course of which it was stated:

We find in the various representations against the Scheme no justification for making any modification in the limits of the Scheme as notified.

As regards disbousing and rehousing, the accompanying Statement A gives the particulars of tenements and population in the buildings included within the limits of the Scheme, and Statement B gives the places of business of the principal tenants living in one-room tenements. It will be seen from those two statements that the population of 2,380 now housed in 607 tenements within the Scheme area includes 1,683 living in 497 one-room tenements, and that the principal tenants of 249 of these tenements are Government servants, employed in the Mint, the Dockyard, Post Office, Currency Office and Police. Of the 497 tenements 140 are let at rents of Rs. 5 or less per month and an additional hundred at rents of between Rs. 5 and 6; the remaining 257 are let at rents of Rs. 6 and more per month.

Of the population of 2,380 now residing in the Scheme area 282 live in houses which it is proposed should be allowed to remain standing. The disbosued population will therefore amount to 2,098 of whom 1,678 at present reside in 494 one-room tenements most of which are very small, a few measuring only 6in. by 7in.

We propose that the Board should reserve 480 rooms in one of their chawl schemes for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the 494 rooms to be demolished. At the low average of 3½ adults per room the 480 new rooms will accommodate 1,680. The new houses to be erected in the scheme area will it is estimated contain about 160 tenements (mostly large flats) which will house at least 960 persons so that including the provision proposed to be made in the Board's Chawls accommodation for 542 persons over and above the number at present residing in the area will be provided. On the spot there will be 282 persons in retained houses and 960 in new houses making a total of 1,242 against the present total of 2,380. The density of population will thus be reduced from 670 to 350 per acre. We estimate that including cost of land the chawls, at Rs. 1,000 per room, will entail a gross outlay of about Rs. 7.3 lakhs and that the nett revenue from gross rent at Rs. 5 per room per month will amount to about Rs. 18,720 which is sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund charges on an outlay of Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The loss to be debited to this Scheme will therefore amount to Rs. 3.85 lakhs. Amalgamating these figures with those adopted in Trustees' Resolution No. 205 of 25th June 1918 for the general Scheme apart from chawls we find that the Scheme will involve an outlay of 31 lakhs and a nett loss of 10 lakhs as follows:—

	Chawls.	Other items.	Total.
Outlay in lakhs...	7.3	23.79	31.09
Nett Loss	3.85	6.38	10.23

The improved area including half the width of the surrounding roads being 3.55 acres the outlay comes to a little over 8½ lakhs per acre and the nett loss to just under 3 lakhs per acre. We recommend that the notified scheme as amplified by the proposals for rehousing 480 families in the Trust's chawls be submitted to Government for sanction.

The Board adopted the report.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR TO STAND FOR D WARD.

We are asked to announce that Mr. M. R. Jayakar has withdrawn his candidature from the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward, at the next General Ward Election of the Ratepayers of the Bombay Municipality, and is now appearing as a candidate from the D Ward (Girgaum).

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other sales in the recent fire in their premises.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DADAR STUDENTS.—The matter has been brought to public notice.
GEORGE MERRY.—We regret we are not able to use your article.
SETTLED. You have not given your name and address.
INSURANCE.—You have misunderstood the spirit of the article.
LOTLIKER G. K. FRUIT MERCHANT.—We shall be glad if you will kindly communicate with this office.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 15th January, 1919.

THE I. C. S. REVOLT.

On the 20th of December last, the "Searchlight" of Behar published a circular issued by the Secretary of the Civil Service Association of Behar, inviting the members to answer certain questions about their prospects under the Reform Scheme. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar is a member of the Civil Service, it is possible that the agitation was begun under high auspices, or at least without the opposition of local authorities. The "terms of reference" ostensibly related to the status of Civilians under the Reform Scheme, but their apprehensions are, according to the trend of their argument, best dispelled if by some means or other the prospect of reforms is wrecked. Now the Civilians of Madras have in their turn flocked to the Madras Club and, after a meeting, decided to submit a memorial regarding their "grievances" under the Reform Scheme. The draft memorial published elsewhere will show that they have made out a long and laboured case for the preservation of their "rights."

Responsible Government has been declared, on the highest authority of the British Empire, to be the aim of British policy in India. The slightest approximation to the goal means a departure from the irresponsibility of the bureaucrats. The "rights" and "privileges" can be maintained only if the present system continues; any change from it diminishes their irresponsibility, making them amenable to the representatives of the Indian people. Those who remember this basic fact in the progress of Indian polity, can easily see that a cry for the retention of the "privileges" of the Civilians, is really a war-whoop against every reform worth speaking of. For the benefit of India and for any approach towards Responsible Government, the bureaucracy must be shorn of its irresponsible powers. The transfer of power means a diminution in their "rights." We cannot therefore dissociate the grievances they formally express from the intention to obstruct all reform. For the Madras memorial clearly shows that it is not a question of salary or promotion upon which they primarily agitate, but the idea of reform itself. It is political propaganda and a concerted attempt to overawe the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet. The ordinary Civilian in India is far too mindful of his own interest to intimidate any one with the threat of a "general strike" or "retiring on pension." But this is nothing short of a "stunt" in which the bureaucracy plainly declares its alliance with the enemies of Indian reform. Further, it is well to note that the probabilities are that these are not isolated moves existing only in Behar and Madras, but that there is a strong all-India agitation afoot. We imagine that the Civilian members of the Government of India, who subscribed to the Report, have sense of honour enough not to associate themselves with this defiant move, but it is still the duty of the Government sternly to check the organisers of this overawing demonstration and censure them for taking part in disorderly and unjustifiable propaganda. For it is the subordination of the Indian Civil Service, which is the issue in India; all the anxiety professed about pay, promotion and allowance is a peg on which they hang their real theme. High officials are in the movement; for in Madras the "Committee" is packed with Civilians who have reached the top of the ladder, including a High Court Judge. In passing, we would observe that the active interest of the Hon. Mr. Couchman in the work of the Committee illustrates the lamentable fact that those who are deputed to assist in the introduction of reforms are exactly those who are their virulent opponents. Mr. Couchman is expected shortly to work as a coopted member on one of the Reform Committees. Seeing as we do his earnest interest in the making of the memorial, we presume that he will sit in the Committee with his tongue in his cheek.

We have observed that the sally of the Civil Service into the political arena is contrary to the etiquette of service, but it is also a great attempt to wreck all reform. The memorial speaks of the loss of high appointments which would follow the incursions of Indians into what the Civilians imagine is their God-given preserve. "One of the two posts of Member of Council now held by members of the I.C.S. is to be abolished at once, and the course of evolution foreshadowed in para 20 of the Report points to the removal of the second post from our reach in a few years". That is quite true, but it is also the height of selfish presumption to think that the Government of millions of millions of people must be run to the end that the Indian Civil Service should, at all hazards, keep the higher "posts" as their preserve. The wail is graceless and ridiculous, but it is typical of the general complaint found in the Madras memorial about "judicial services" and "higher posts." All that, however, may be part of the scrimmage for office, but the chance of Indian Ministers attaining to high influence in the Government is intolerable to the Madras gentlemen. For "his (the Civilian's) role will be merely to execute a policy over which he and the service have no longer any effective voice". It is the business of officials to execute the policy of the Government—that is what they get their salaries for. But the Civilian cannot comfort himself over the prospect of ceasing to be the dictator and he is concerned that "he will find himself constrained to give effect to policies diametrically opposed to British ideals". The fatal thing about this attitude is the arrogant feeling that the civil servant is not a paid servant, but a free master. Jealousy of the approach of Indian control in the Government is well revealed in the complaint about "the tendency on the part of Ministers to meddle in the details of administration". The memorial is full of considerations of this kind. To notice a detail, the decrease of the English element in all services is looked upon with intense dislike; for is it not "a well-known fact that Englishmen as a rule intensely dislike being treated by Indians"? The only answer is that the first consideration of the tax-payer in the assignment of his money is not the susceptibility of anyone but his own benefit which he thinks is best served by his own countrymen. We do not care to go into more details. But the fact is that the Indian Civil Service, contrary to the etiquette and discipline of their engagement, have joined the fray as the enemies of reform and the friends of their retired kinsmen of the Indo-British Association. There have been many devices for stifling the voice of India and denying her rights. There have been real breaches of faith. The agitation of the pensioners in England is doing harm to the interests of the country. At least one Angle-Indian paper—with which we did not agree on the point—once observed that the participation of a retired Civilian in an Anti-Indian propaganda was wrong. What will the reactionaries now say about the conduct of the Civil Service plunging themselves into a controversy to retard national progress in the land whose hospitality they enjoy?

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

India is proverbially kind to the distressed, and her continued support of the countless numbers of beggars that throng the streets of towns and villages is an evidence of her sympathy for this class. Seldom will an Indian turn away a person in want if it is possible to relieve him. Yet Indian charity almost completely fails in relation to one type of sufferer, and in this is following the attitude taken up practically everywhere else. We refer to the leper whose condition is to be deplored more than that of any other class in this country. So distressing and obnoxious is the disease that the leper is always an unwelcome visitor and people are only too anxious to keep him at a distance. So long as lepers are allowed to move freely throughout the country this attitude is perfectly natural, for the disease is very contagious, and when once it has taken a hold on a person it is almost impossible to eradicate it. It is well-known that only a fraction of the cases of leprosy are recorded and a conservative estimate would place the number at not less than 200,000. What can be done to solve this problem, one of serious moment not only to the individual concerned, but to the nation as a whole? It has been practically stamped out of some countries where it previously abounded, and there is no adequate reason why, within a comparatively short period, this country should not be relieved of this curse. We are used to seeing scores of people in a village suffering from small-pox, but this disease seems to lack the distressing features of the European type; but the leper, only too common in the villages, is a continual eyesore. In view of the urgency of this question it is interesting to note the new interest that is being taken by the public in the whole question, largely as a result of the personal interest shown by Lady Chelmsford. We cannot doubt but that her efforts in this humanitarian cause will rouse the sympathy of the people of India and lead them to share in a work which has up to the present, been largely left to missionaries. The problem so far as it relates to the provision of homes and institutions for the care of these people, has scarcely been touched, for it is estimated that less than 12,000 are directly under the care of the medical authorities.

The Mission to Lepers has set an example which followers of every religious faith will whole-heartedly acknowledge is a most worthy one, and the Government support afforded to them up to the present very little, but to be increased, will meet with the approval of all. But the problem is essentially one for the Indian people, and the multiplication of institutions either on the lines of those now doing good service, or on the plan suggested by Sir Leonard Rogers, is an urgent need. It is a form of service which demands the highest form of courage and self-denial, but we have no reason to doubt any lack of volunteers, for such work if such schemes were organised. Sir Leonard Rogers' suggestion is for something in India on the line of the large leper colonies of the Philipines and Sandwich Islands. For this purpose large areas of land have been taken, and on these the leper families and individuals live, those in fair health doing some form of light work, and undergoing regular treatment at a properly staffed hospital. It would be necessary to give much thought to the peculiar conditions under which the Indian leper lives before large schemes were launched, but whatever form of institution might be adopted the success would depend on the personnel that would volunteer for work in them. The Mission to Lepers, which has branches in many countries, has been fairly successful in the methods its workers have adopted, and they intend to extend their work still further in India. But their means are limited, and the great task of saving the nation from this scourge, will demand far greater schemes in which the Government and the people will have to unite to make them successful. One of the features of leprosy which is now becoming very clear is that the disease is not hereditary, but that the children brought up with leprous parents very frequently become infected. There has been considerable difference of opinion in medical quarters as to the urgency of segregating the children from the parents at an early age, but in those institutions where this has been done, the best results have followed. Some figures recently published regarding the infected relatives of over 10,000 lepers in the Philipines show that a minimum of 29 per cent. had one or more diseased relatives, the relationship having been that of brothers and sisters or cousins in no less than 62.3 per cent. while, it was only 1.8 in the case of husband and wife. In 24 per cent. of the infected the age was not over fifteen while as the incubation period is often long, there is strong reason to believe that it begins in childhood. While acknowledging the splendid work done by the Mission to the Lepers it is impossible not to deprecate the very limited effort being made to deal with the problem as a whole. Without the aid of the Indian public, Government action—which has not hitherto been as adequate as it should have been—will be largely unavailing, but we believe that any comprehensive and well thought-out schemes will have the hearty support of the public.

It is gratifying to note, however, that considerable good work has been done by the medical authorities in this country toward finding a remedy for the disease. The slowness to take steps for the provision of suitable institutions has been partly due to the difficulty of getting the lepers to submit to isolation and partly to the fact that of the many remedies tried few have been really successful. Sir Leonard Rogers has now informed us of the good progress that has been made in the direction of research, and though modest in his claims, there is reason to believe that his work is not without substantial gain to the leper patients. It is also pleasing to note that Sir Roger has worked in co-operation with several Indian medical men, to whom he pays a high tribute for their able work. The Indian Medical Research Association sanctioned a grant, and Sir Leonard Rogers, with the help of Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur, Chemical Examiner of the Medical College, and Dr. Sudhamoy Ghose, D. Sc., obtained a series of soluble sodium salts of the various fatty acids of chaulmoogra and hydrocarpus, both of which had been already proved efficacious, and by administering these solutions subcutaneously and intravenously very effective work was done. The advantage of this method over the previous ones was that the treatment was less severe. Another advance has been made by him and his co-workers in the preparation from cod-liver oil of a similar substance, the use of which causes the patient very little discomfort. He claims that these processes are a distinct advance on the previous methods of treatment, and the reports from the various institutions where they have been followed have been very gratifying. He does not claim complete success, for he says that he believes further improvements will follow the research work being done by means of the funds provided by the Indian Research Fund Association. In the course of a recent lecture given in Calcutta, he said:

"During the past year with the help of Dr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee a considerable number of further cases have shown complete disappearance of the lessions and also of the bacilli of the disease, so the treatment has passed beyond the experimental stage and should be used in not too advanced cases in both leper institutions and hospitals. . . If further experience shows that lasting results have been obtained and that actual cures take place, as I am sanguine enough to believe will be the case, another triumph of tropical medicine will be achieved."

There is ample scope for Indian research work in combating the scourges of this country, and we look forward to a near future when Indian students will prove their worth in this department of knowledge which is so very essential to the future well-being of India. Government have begun to show a great interest in research work, and it ought to be possible for men with the necessary qualifications for this type of work to be set free for it.

Notes of the Day.

What Does England Want?

The "Matin", discussing the chief territorial problems, says that Great Britain besides her colonial claims will seek to link up her African colonies with India by a protectorate over the consenting Arab States. This is, of course, an unauthorised version by a French newspaper but we shall not be surprised if it unfortunately turns out true. How Britain will reconcile this position with her repeated disavowal of any territorial expansions, it is for her statesmen to consider. But we are more concerned about what any such move on the part of Britain would ultimately mean. Signor Tittino, the Italian Premier, is reported to have said:—

"Our interests in the Eastern Mediterranean are of first class importance, and, therefore, if other Powers acquire territorial possessions there, we must do so too; if only as Protectorates or Zones of influence then we must have the same; if for commercial or economic advantages, we must have them also; if they are to have nothing, neither shall we ask for anything. These are not Immerialistic criteria; they are simply criteria of distributive justice".

We do not know whether they are criteria of distributive justice. But if England wants any advantage for herself, Italy will surely lay a claim to a similar advantage. And France would not be idle. She has already persued a liaison with Syria. It will not be distribution of justice; it will be distribution of the territories of the vanquished. If that is the objective, the less talk there is about right and justice, the better.

Characteristic!

With characteristic dishonesty the "Advocate of India" publishes the following headings above its report of the proceedings in Mr. Justice MacLeod's Court on Monday:—

"ADVOCATE-GENERAL.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE'S" INSINUATIONS REFUTED."

We need hardly remind our readers that we made no insinuations whatever. A writer in our Sunday edition drew attention to the strictures of Mr. Justice MacLeod on the conduct of a certain prosecution and the equivocal expression used by his Lordship in describing the conduct of the Advocate-General. He very properly urged that some explanation ought to have been forthcoming and enquired whether the Government of Bombay or the Chief Justice had asked for such explanation. Mr. Justice MacLeod has now expressed his regret for having used an expression which was open to a sinister interpretation, which he did not mean it to convey. And the "Advocate of India" talks of the "'Bombay Chronicle's' insinuations!" We must decline to have the responsibility of the Judge's unfortunate phraseology thurst upon us in this fashion.

G. I. P. War Allowance.

We learn that Sir Lawless Hepper yesterday sanctioned the 40 per cent. war allowance to the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company residing in the island of Bombay. It will be remembered that we referred to the matter in our issue of Monday and urged that the Agent should investigate the cause of the delay in putting into force the grant of this allowance for which, as we understand, the order was received in November last. We are glad that the matter has now been so promptly dealt with.

Europeans Only Need Apply!

A correspondent writes:

An advertisement is now appearing in local papers over the signature of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Mr. J. W. Mackison, for a mechanical engineer for the Love Grove Pumping Station, so cleverly worded as to debar qualified Indians from applying and competing for the situation. Mr. Mackison stipulates that applicants should have received their mechanical engineering training in *Europe*. Does he mean to say that the training given by the technical and engineering colleges in this country, is inferior to that given in Europe? The Bombay Municipality gives a large grant to the Victoria Jubilee Technical College and if the latter after thirty years has failed to turn out mechanical engineers who cannot satisfy the requirements of our Municipality, the sooner the grant is withdrawn the better. There are many large power units, steam and electric, of thousands of horsepower, working in Bombay and other parts of the country, put up and managed most efficiently by Indian mechanical engineers trained in India. Almost 90 per cent. of large mills and factories of Bombay are now under the charge of Indian engineers. Even the Tata Hydro-Eleitric Company's Parel Receiving Station is now in charge of an Indian engineer, and many sub-stations of this Company, distributing and supplying thousands of horsepower, are now in charge of graduates of our V. J. Technical College.

A Matter for Inquiry.

The correspondent continues:

Why should Mr. Mackison then advertise for a man with European qualifications, unless it is intended as a cover for engaging a non-Indian? Will any member of our Corporation bring this matter before it and ask the Commissioner to inform the heads of various departments not to stipulate European training in open advertisements for officers and subordinates without first obtaining the sanction of the Corporation? Some of the foremen and superintendents of our municipal workshops getting Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 are also Europeans who have had no training in any technical or engineering colleges either in India or Europe! These were preferred to graduates from V. J. Technical Institute—can anybody explain?

The issue raised by the correspondent is obviously a very important one and we trust the Corporation will devote immediate attention to it.

REVOLUTION IN BERLIN

HEAVY FIGHTING AGAIN BLAZES UP.

EICHHORN STILL DIRECTING OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

COPENHAGEN.—Heavy fighting again blazed up in Berlin on the 11th and continued all night. The correspondent of the "Frankfort Wagner Bureau" in Berlin reports that the result was that the Spartacists in all occupied buildings in the newspaper quarter, including the Wolff Bureau and police headquarters, surrendered without fighting and were released after giving up weapons and munitions.

This apparently is the first substantial success by Government who, although being strengthened militarily, is said to be losing political prestige.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LEDEBOUR.

The fate of Liebknecht is still not clear. It is reported that Ledebour was captured in the "Vorwaerts" fighting, the building being wrecked and 400 Spartacists being killed. It is stated that since the beginning of the revolution, 1,300 Spartacists have been killed and a still larger number wounded.

Radek and Eichhorn, the latter being alleged to be the real rebel leader, have taken up their headquarters in the big Boltzow brewery, with strong forces, and are directing the operations from it.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS HELD UP.

Government reinforcements on the way to Berlin were held up upon the orders of the Leipzig Soviet at Leutzch in Saxony and disarmed after a sharp conflict, in which many were killed and wounded.

MYSTERY OF LIEBKNECHT'S DEATH.

NO VERIFICATION YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 14.

COPENHAGEN.—There is still no verification of Liebknecht's death, indeed he was reported to be making speeches in Berlin on the 11th. It is extremely difficult to sift the facts from the mass of conflicting reports.

CHINESE WORKMEN IN RUSSIA.

TO SEND REVOLUTIONARY EMISSARIES TO INDIA AND CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 14.

The Havas Agency states: The representatives of Chinese workmen and soldiers residing in Russia summoned a plenary assembly in Moscow with the help of the Bolsheviks and passed a resolution in favour of sending revolutionary emissaries to India and China.

HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTION.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT WITH KAROLYI AS PRESIDENT FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

BALE.—A telegram from Budapest says the National Council has decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, that supreme power shall be vested in a popular government under the presidency of Count Karolyi.

SINN FEIN HEADQUARTERS RAIDED.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14

The police have raided and occupied the Sinn Fein Headquarters in Dublin and seized important documents, including the draft constitution of the Irish Parliament.

DECORATIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14.

The "Gazette" contains the names of the following officers of the Indian Army mentioned for distinguished and gallant service and devotion to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Watt, Major J. F. Carter and Captain G. S. Brunskill.

SIR HUGH WILLIAM ORANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14.

General satisfaction is expressed in official quarters at the award of Knighthood to Mr. Hugh William Orange, Accountant-General, Board of Education, formerly Director-General of Education in India.

BOLSHEVIKS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

FRENCH OBJECTION.

M. PICHON'S PRIVATE NOTE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

PARIS.—Great interest has been aroused by the publication of the text of the Note addressed to M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, by Britain showing that the latter in December proposed to the Associated Governments that they should invite all Russian Governments, including the Soviet, to call a truce during the Peace Conference and send representatives to it with a view to establishing general peace. M. Pichon replied on January 5th paying a tribute to Britain's generous spirit striving for universal reconciliation, but declining to agree to the inclusion of the Bolsheviks owing to their criminal conduct and adding that France agreed that the proposed invitation should be sent to other Russian Governments.

All French newspapers condemn the publication of M. Pichon's note by the socialist organ "Humanite," which is conducting a campaign against M. Clemenceau and antedated the note in order to create a false belief that M. Clemenceau withheld the knowledge of it from the Chamber in his recent speech on foreign affairs.

LONDON AND WASHINGTON AGREE WITH M. PICHON.

The publication was also intended to create an impression of Franco-British dissension on the eve of the Peace Conference. The British proposal was one among the many and its isolated publication was deliberately mischievous. However, the result has been that London and Washington have assured Paris that they entirely agree with M. Pichon's point of view.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN LUXEMBURG.

DENOUNCED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14.

The Luxemburg Government has issued a proclamation denouncing the revolutionary movement for a republic and declaring that Government has decided to seek economic alliance with the Entente, especially France and Belgium, and that the Grand-Duchess has announced that if necessary to secure the alliance she will willingly renounce the Throne, but that the Government is convinced that the preservation of the Dynasty is at present necessary for the guarantee of national autonomy. The final decision on the Dynasty, however, will be reserved for the will of the people legally expressed.

RELIEF OF ASSYRIAN REFUGEES.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14.

The Primate is among the signatories to a letter in "The Times" appealing for funds for the relief of 60,000 Assyrian refugees from Persia and Asiatic Turkey, who are now being collected at various centres in Mesopotamia.

WAR LABOUR BOARD MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

WASHINGTON.—In accordance with the cabled request of Mr. Wilson, the War Labour Board will meet in New York on January 13th to decide regarding the strike. Meanwhile the Board will urge the resumption of work on the assurance that the Board will promptly establish equitable wages and working conditions.

TEN THOUSAND APPLICATIONS

FOR PASSAGES FOR ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

It is believed some ten thousand passages for England have been applied for under the control scheme. No information is, however, forthcoming as to any steps being taken by the Shipping Controllers to reduce the excessive fares.

I. C. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

No exchange compensation allowance will be admissible during the quarter commencing 1st January 1919. The rate of exchange at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered during that period is one shilling and six pence and sixteenth per rupee. This rate will also apply to contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS.

SETTLEMENT OF TERMS OF RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 14.

The Press Bureau announces that accordinn to a Paris communiqué the British Imperial, Delegation consisting of the British, Dominion Ministers and Indian delegates met this morning and discussed several matters connected with the Peace Conference.

The Supreme War Council this afternoon settled the terms on which the Armistice will be renewed including the questions connected with the treatment of German shipping, the surrender of submarines under construction or repair, the completion of transfer of railway and transportation material and restoration of machinery taken from the Allied territories. An informal conference later exchanged views regarding the procedure and other matters connected with the Peace Conference and decided to hold first a formal meeting of the preliminary Inter-Allied Conference on January 18th.

NEW CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 14.

PARIS.—The Allied military, naval and economic experts met this morning at the Foreign Ministry under the presidency of Marshal Foch.

The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met this afternoon to consider the decisions of the military experts and reports of ministers concerned. It will subsequently definitely adopt the new conditions to be imposed on Germany for the renewal of the Armistice

At the conclusion of the meetings Marshal Foch is leaving for Treves to meet the German plenipotentiaries on the 14th and 15th.

PROPORTION OF DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

PARIS.—The Supreme War Council discussed the question of the number of delegates which each Power should send to the Conference. The French proposal in favour of the nomination of five, three, two or one representative for each State, according to the importance of the part it played in the war, found a certain amount of opposition and the Council separated without having ratified the proposal.

The conversations of the first meeting of the Associated Governments were conducted in English, but French will be the official language of the Peace Conference.

ASSISTING POLES.

ALLIED MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 14.

PARIS.—Among matters discussed at this morning's meeting of the Allied Military and Naval experts were firstly, the decisions regarding sending reinforcements of men and material to assist the Poles. Secondly, the question of Allied use of the German commercial shipping as a compensation for submarined tonnage. Thirdly, the question of occupation of certain German posts as a guarantee of carrying out of the armistice clauses and as a punishment for the difficulties which the Germans have hitherto opposed to the Allies. Fourthly, the question of German gold reserve, and finally, the question of revictualling Germany.

BRITISH PROGRAMME OF AIRSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

SUPER-ZEPPELINS TO BE LAUNCHED THIS YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 14.

The big programme of airship construction by the Admiralty includes, airships with a gas capacity of two and half million cubic feet with a range of eight thousand miles and a speed of 65 to 70 miles per hour. They will have a lifting capacity sixty tons and carry a crew of twenty-five. The plans have been laid for building even bigger ones. First of these super-Zeppelins will be launched towards the end of the year. It is stated that they will be primarily built for sea patrol and observation work and will be stationed on the coast. The authorities regard the airship as possessing several advantages over the aeroplane for long distance journeys, endurance and lifting heavy weights and affording passengers greater comfort and accommodation. The present record for the British airship is 1,420 miles. The airship was in the air for sixty-one hours and was manned by a crew of fifteen.

AWFUL CONDITION OF PETROGRAD.

POPULATION FREEZING TO DEATH

SAME COFFINS USED REPEATEDLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 14.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says that travellers from Petrograd state that the conditions there are awful. The population is starving and freezing to death *en masse*. The mortality is so great that the same coffins are used repeatedly.

PROMISING SITUATION IN S. RUSSIA.

RAPID GROWTH OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

A telegram to "The Times" from Constantinople dated the 6th, says the military situation in Southern Russia is becoming promising and large anti-Bolshevik armies have taken the field. General Deniken's army comprises 180,000 troops with headquarters at Ekaterinodar and a sea base at Novorissik and northwards of Deniken's army General Krasnoff is operating with 250,000 men. The Caucasus is now practically cleared of the Bolsheviks. The main objective of these forces is to establish a junction between Krasnoff and the Siberian army.

ESTHONIAN ADVANCE.

WORKS CAPTURED AT PORTKUNDA AND MALLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communiqué dated the 12th says:—Towards the coast and in the direction of Wesperg we have reached the line of Potsuhall, Jalassa and Malla. An armoured train reached Waeggwa landing troops and capturing the works at Portkunda and Malla.

POLISH TROOPS' ADVANCE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

GERMANS FORBIDDEN TO OPPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

A telegram to "The Times" from Warsaw dated the 11th, says the people are jubilant over the announcement that Marshal Foch has ordered the retiring German forces, hitherto opposing the Poles, to allow the passage of Polish troops in order that they may defend, the frontiers against the Bolsheviks.

Promoters of the national assembly, which is meeting on February 16th, declare that the assembly will demand open alliance with the Entente. The popularity of Paderewski is growing daily.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN HOLLAND.

MILLIONS OF FLORINS BEING SPENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Haagsche Post" says, Bolshevik propagandists are active in Holland, where they are spending millions of florins. Borisovitch, ex-general manager of Siemens factories in Moscow, is now one of the principal Bolshevists, while an ex-director of a German banking firm is acting as Bolshevik foreign financial agent.

Bolshevik propaganda was first carried abroad by German Foreign Office couriers.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

FOUR RUSSIANS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 14.

MONTEVIDEO.—Four Russians, who have been arrested, have confessed that they are leaders of a plot to overthrow the Uruguayan and Argentine Governments and establish soviets. The police are searching for other conspirators.

200 KILLED AND 700 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Jan. 14.

A telegram from Buenos Aires of yesterday's date says the commander of Government troops reports that 250 were killed and 700 wounded in the strike riots.

LABOUR STRIKE CONTINUES

"DEFINITE UNDERTAKING" WANTED.

CONCESSIONS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

MOOLJI JETHA MARKET MERCHANTS' ATTITUDE.

Yesterday being a Hindu Holiday (Makarsankrant) all the mills were closed. The men in some cases turned up at the usual hour in the morning in front of their respective mills and after waiting for a while, quietly dispersed.

About 9 a.m., notices in Marathi were posted at all the mills to the effect that if the operatives resumed work their demands would receive sympathetic consideration and that the mills would be kept open this morning to admit the workmen who might wish to resume work. The notice is dated 13th January and signed by Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary of the Millowners' Association.

In the morning there was a meeting of a small number of mill-hands near the Currimbhoy group of mills, held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. The men were urged to resume work, without much result. The workmen continued to spend their time in the usual manner loitering about here and there or confining themselves to their homes. Until the afternoon there was nothing doing practically. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the men—numbering from 8 to 10 thousand—collected at Poiwadi near the Tata Mills and held a meeting lasting for more than two hours. Speeches were made by the Jobbers and others. The terms of the new notice issued by the Millowners' Association were strongly criticised and some of the speakers positively declared that it meant no good to them. If they were to resume work, they wanted a more definite undertaking from their employers, stating exactly what concessions they were going to make.

THEIR DEMANDS.

Before the meeting dispersed, the men reiterated their demands, which as were formulated yesterday, are:—

1. That men should be given an increase wages to the extent of an additional 25 per cent. bringing up the total to 40 per cent;
2. That they should be given a bonus equal to one month's wages; and
3. Pay for the strike days.

They also proposed that in the alternative, they should be supplied with food-grains and other necessities at prices prevailing in July 1914 and if this were done they would not demand any increase of wages. Afterwards the men dispersed, with a resolve that they should not resume work to-day even if the mills remained open.

ARMISTICE BONUS OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

Some of the men belonging to the Currimbhoy group of mills, to whom a "Chronicle" representative spoke on the subject gave him to understand that while some mills like the Elphinstone mills gave a bonus to their men in honor of the Armistice celebrations, in the Currimbhoy mills, the men were given nothing but some sweets and had to consent to a deduction of 4 annas in their wages.

Near the Textile Mills, another group of men declared that until notices conceding the men's demands and duly signed by the Managing Agents themselves were put up at the mills, they would not resume work.

SELF-RESTRAINT OF STRIKERS.

What is of especial interest in connection with the present strike is that there has been no manifestation of violence or disorderliness. The large crowds of over a lakh and fifty thousand men have exercised the greatest self-restraint.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ON THE SITUATION.

The Police Commissioner, on whom a "Chronicle" representative called late yesterday evening at the Police headquarters at Jacob Circle, asked as to what he thought of the labour situation, replied "the men are quiet and they have behaved very well".

The Military and the Police have been picketted at various points and near a large number of mills. But most of them appeared to be suffering from *ennui*, as a result of having to sit up without any work to do. The people have now taken to the presence of the Military as a matter of no moment and are going about their work as usual. The injured policemen in the fracas of Saturday are still in the hospital, one of them in a critical condition. The rest appear to be doing fairly well.

ATTITUDE OF MILLOWNERS.

The attitude of the mill-owners is not very clearly defined. Notwithstanding the resolution that was passed at the meeting of the Millowners' Association, several members seem to be disposed to take a more prudent view by announcing some reasonable concessions at once rather than continue the present state of things. It would appear that contrary to the assertion which has been made in some quarters, the majority of the members are not at all anxious to be bound down by any decision the committee might arrive at. The strike continues, it seems certain that they would take back their men and resume work rather than let the mills remain idle. The committee held a meeting on Monday afternoon. But its decision has not been made known until now. The only outcome that one sees of its meeting is the notice referred to above and the notice has not satisfied the strikers.

CONCESSIONS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

It is gratifying to note that the two Railway Companies have promptly announced the grant of concessions to their employees. Reference has been made elsewhere to the concessions offered by the G. I. P. Railway management. The B. B. & C. I. Railway communicated yesterday an order to its workshop employees announcing the grant of increased allowances as follows:

Up to Rs. 30. ..... 20 per cent.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. ..... 10 per cent.

The grain compensation allowance hitherto offered will, it is stated, cease from the date the order takes effect.

CLOTH MARKET STRIKE.

MERCHANTS' UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

A general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Association was held yesterday afternoon at Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Jethabhai Valji, to give consideration to the situation that has arisen owing to the sudden strike of the clerical staff of Bombay cloth merchants.

Mr. Naranji Dayal read out an article in the "Hindustan" of Saturday, the 11th instant in which the writer had set forth the grievances and plight of the clerical staff of the native piece-goods merchants. He also referred to another article in the same paper of the 13th instant and the speaker challenged the statements made therein, which he characterised as utterly false.

The Secretary at this stage announced that he had received a letter from the President of the meeting held by the clerical staff on strike, at Hira Baug, the previous night, containing the resolutions passed thereon and asking for the decision of the meeting before 7 p.m that day in order to place it before the strikers' meeting to be held that evening (Tuesday evening).

Mr. Dayal, continuing said that he fully sympathised with the lot of the clerical staff, but he deprecated the policy the strikers had pursued to get their wants. They had never set forth their grievances and placed them before the Association. They had lost all sympathy by their suddenly going out on strike. Most of the merchants who had during the war made huge profits, had helped their employees greatly, in various ways. Referring to one of the grievances of the strikers, regarding their claim of 'sukhadi', the speaker said it was their genuine complaint, and he exhorted those merchants who were not granting their employees the 'sukhadi' to give it to the latter as it was their just due. Then the strikers wanted more holidays but he reminded the audience that whereas the employees were getting only eleven holidays in a year, previously, the holidays now fixed by the Association were thirty-two. Again, another grievance of the strikers was that they had to work long hours. He reminded them that the hours the employees were now working for were not so many as before. Most of the merchants who were themselves servants in cloth-shops before had worked for a greater number of hours daily. Moreover, though some clerks had to work from morning till late in the evening, they are having a recess of a couple of hours every day for tiffin etc. The speaker then moved the following proposition:—

"That this meeting enters its strong protest against the attitude shewn on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, by some of the employees of native piece-goods merchants in not opening the shops of their masters, and in closing the shops after they had once been opened, and in attempting to make unseemly scenes at the 'chauk' of the Market. That it further resolves to ask all the merchants to open their shops the next morning (Wednesday) as usual, when the merchants should as far as possible, try to be present in the shops; and that the meeting further authorises the Secretaries of this Association to take necessary steps to stop the disturbances if the strikers make any at that time."

Two amendments were then moved.

Several speakers then spoke denouncing the step of the strikers which they characterised as hasty and ill-advised.

The amendments being put to the vote were lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

It was also further resolved that the letter forwarded by the President of the strikers' meeting be recorded, and that the hardships if any, of the clerical staff which they might be experiencing owing to famine conditions, would be sympathetically considered if represented to them by their Association, and that the meeting considers the interference of outsiders in influencing the action of the strikers, as undesirable.

I.C.S. AND REFORMS

CLAIM FOR BEING HEARD.

NEW ASSOCIATION AT MADRAS.

GENERAL THREAT OF RETIREMENT.

Extracts from Minutes of a meeting held at the Madras Club on 29th November, 1918.

PRESENT:—The Hon. Mr. Buckley (presiding), Mr. Justice Philips, the Hon. Messrs. Couchman, Knapp, and Graham, Messrs. Moir, Molony, Mackay, Henderson, Watson, Nobes, Pate, Painter, Noyce, Gray, Stuart, Hilton Brown, Boag, E. Graham, and P. L. Moore.

II Proposed by Mr. Knapp that an I. C. S., Association be formed for the Presidency to promote the interests of the Service in the Presidency and that all members on the Madras list be invited to join it.

Seconded by Mr. Couchman. Carried unanimously.

The following Committee were elected, with power to add to their number: The Hon. Mr. Buckley (President), Mr. Justice Phillips, Mr. Moir, Mr. Hilton Brown, with Messrs. Pate and Boag as Joint Secretaries.

ROUGH DRAFT INTENDED AS THE BASIS OF A MEMORIAL.

One of the most striking features of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is the fundamental change which it contemplates in the prospects, functions and status of the Indian Civil Service. At no stage in the evolution of the scheme was the Service consulted as to its readiness to accept conditions so entirely different from those which its members understood awaited them, when they signed their covenants; and as it is to the service that the authors of the report look for the successful realisation of their proposals, we trust we may reasonably claim that before the scheme is put into effect our feelings in the matter may be fully considered.

2. We do not intend now to criticise the proposals regarded merely as a scheme for administering British India; but as references to the subject in the English Press suggest that the I. C. S. as a whole approves and even welcomes the scheme, we think it desirable to say that it is not so.

PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION.

3. We would first refer to the diminution of our prospects of promotion which the scheme entails—

(i) One of the two posts of Members of Council now held by Members of the I. C. S., is to be abolished at once, and the course of evolution foreshadowed in paragraph 260 of the report points to the removal of the second post from our reach in a few years;

(ii) 33 per cent. of the superior posts of the service are to be recruited for in India at once, and this proportion is to be increased by 1½ every year (paragraph 317). The Public Services Commission had already recommended that 25 per cent. of the superior posts should be thrown open to Natives of India and that Commission specified the manner in which this number of posts should be filled. The joint report however is silent as to the manner in which the still further increased proportion of Indians is to be recruited, and we are necessarily somewhat in the dark in criticising the proposal.

So far as this recruitment of 33 per cent. is to be effected by the admission of men to the bottom of the list we can obviously make no complaint on personal grounds; it is the prospect of the appointment of members of the Provincial Civil Service and of the Bar to superior posts now reserved for the I.C.S., that we view with concern. The orders now in force limit the posts to which persons not members of the I.C.S. can be appointed to one-sixth of the whole. It is true that the authorities have statutory power to appoint any Indian to any post reserved for the I.C.S., but the existence of Section 98 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and the safeguards against improper use of this power embodied in Section 99, have led to the belief that the risk of serious prejudice to our prospects by the use of this power was small. The present scheme however renders it impossible for us now to disregard this risk. This is particularly the case with judicial officers. The Public Services Commission had already recommended, that the number of judicial posts out of a total of 22, which should no longer be reserved for the Civil Service should be raised from 4 to 9, and we apprehend that the proposals of the present report will still further reduce the number of superior judicial posts to which the I.C.S. can aspire. We are not certain whether the Judges recruited from the Bar and the Provincial Civil Service, are to be regarded as members of the I.C.S., and will thus be qualified for appointments to those seats on the High Court Bench which are by statute reserved for Civilian Judges. If this is so, the prospects of the Judicial Branch of the service will be further and most seriously prejudiced.

THREATENED LOSS OF SUPERIOR POSTS.

4. The loss of so many superior posts will be aggravated by the well-known fact that Indians rarely retire before they attain the age of superannuation and practically never take the furlough to which they are entitled, except on medical certificate. A comparison of the proportion of the I.C.S. in Madras on furlough in May 1914—before War restrictions were imposed—with the proportion of the Deputy Collectors on furlough at the same date is significant. In the I. C. S. 32 officers were on long leave out of a total strength of 178, while only 9 members of the Provincial Executive Service were on such leave out of a total of 151. As a result of this difference of habits the introduction of more Indians into superior posts will reduce the chances of acting appointments and postpone the period at which an I.C.S. Officer may expect to attain posts of real responsibility. The Royal Commissioners held that any member of the I.C.S. should be entitled to expect to attain such a post by the age of 30. So far from this ideal being realised in future, it seems likely, in the conditions stated, that many of us will have to retire without having held posts of responsibility at all.

5. In paragraph 15 Annexure X to their Report the Public Service Commission referred to the necessity of protecting the 'vested interests' of the junior members of the I.C.S. and when as the result of the Public Services Commission of 1886 the system of "listing" Civil Service posts as open to Indians was inaugurated, much care was taken to see that the interests of officers then in the service were not prejudiced. The present report speaks of preserving for the members of the Service any rights or privileges implied in the conditions of their appointment but is silent as to what it considers these rights and privileges to be and as to the manner in which the necessary safeguards are to be provided. The matter we presume, will form the subject of further enquiry. We feel justified by the procedure of 1886 in urging that in equity none of the existing superior appointments which are now reserved for members of the I. C. S., should be given to persons recruited from outside until all the present members of the Service have in their turn either attained such an appointment or have retired.

PROTECTING "VESTED INTERESTS."

6. We have not overlooked the proposal of the authors of the Report that "Something substantial should be done in order to improve the conditions of service and to secure the European recruitment which we regard as essential," or the possibility that an improvement in pay may counteract the financial loss in which the scheme otherwise threatens to involve us. But it is not clear to us whether any improvements that may be contemplated are not intended rather for the future than for the present members of the service. In any case the changes foreshadowed in the report represent no advance on those which four years ago were held by the Public Services Commission after elaborate enquiry to be necessary to meet the great rise in the cost of living and but for the War would probably have been introduced irrespective of any loss of prospects before the present enquiry was started. They cannot therefore be looked upon as a compensation for any loss of appointments and consequent diminished chances of promotion; still less can they be regarded as a set-off against that further reduction of status, influence and dignity by which we are threatened and which we propose now to examine.

THE I.C.S. AS IT IS.

7. The present position of the Civil Service is described in paragraph 126 in these words:

"The system has in the main depended for its effectiveness on the experience, wisdom and energy of the services themselves. It has for the most part been represented by the Indian Civil Service which, though having little to do with the technical departments of Government, has for over one hundred years in practice had the administration entrusted to its hands, because with the exception of the offices of the Governor-General, Governors and some Members of the Executive Councils it has held practically all the places involving superior control. It has been in effect much more of a Government Corporation than of a purely Civil Service in the English sense. It has been made a reproach to the Indian Civil Service that it regards itself as the Government; but a view which strikes the critic familiar with the Parliamentary Government as arrogant is little more than a condensed truth. It has long been a tradition of the service that men in it are entitled not merely to administer but to advise. From the outset of their career they have been habituated to the exercise of responsibility; they have had to take important decisions of their own in emergencies; and they have acquired at first hand, not merely from precedent or prescription, stock of practical knowledge which they have been used and been encouraged to contribute to a common purpose. Because they have looked forward to attaining positions where they could decide or help to decide policy, they have, within the restraints imposed by discipline and good order, been accustomed to express their ideas freely as to India's needs, and to criticise and advise a Government which has in essentials been one with themselves."

"IRKSOME" INDIAN IDEALS.

We accept this description as generally correct. That the changes will be considerable the authors of the report recognise, though, as they themselves admit (para. 317), they cannot foresee the reorganisation of the Civil Service that will have to take place. They recognise that the change will be "irksome" to some; an understatement which proves that they have failed to realise how completely the position of the Civilian will be changed under the new regime. In the sphere of Provincial Government, with which we are most familiar and most concerned, Civilians will no longer "look forward to attaining positions where they could decide or help to decide policy;" as already stated, one of the two seats in the Governor's Council to which they can now aspire is to be abolished and the disappearance of the other will follow. The Government will no longer "in essentials be one with themselves." The majority of the members of the composite structure which it is proposed to set up will be Indians—chiefly if not entirely Indian politicians—who as the Report admits, will view the problems of administration from a different standpoint. Aiming, as they admittedly will, at ruling India in a manner consistent with Indian ideas (para. 147) they will be impatient of the criticisms or advice of the "foreign" bureaucrat whatever his experience or his claim to be heard. One important factor in the position and influence hitherto held by the Civilian will thus disappear and his role will be merely to execute a policy in the framing of which he and the service have no longer any effective voice. Even in that narrow field his position will be insecure. As the head of a department or as a District Officer he will find himself constraint to give effect to politics diametrically opposed to the British ideals in which he has been trained and the upholder of which, if we understand the Report aright, he is expected to be. He can hardly be expected to accept responsibility to the public for the results of orders thus forced upon him. In the end he will become a mere machine for recording and carrying out a policy of which he will often disapprove a process which will promote neither his own self-respect nor the interests of good government. The difficulty of his position will be aggravated by the fact that the orders which he will be called upon to execute will not always be dictated by a genuine belief that they make for good government; they will as often be prompted by motives of a political or personal nature. A Minister's tenure of office will be dependent not on the support of a responsible governing chamber, but on the chances of his own re-election to that chamber. Electorates may be small and every vote will count, and an Indian Minister will not be in any way peculiar if he employs every possible means to secure the suffrages of individuals or of small classes of electors. To take some of the every day incidents of district administration: land is needed for the extension of a Hospital or a School, but the owner is unwilling to see it acquired: the people of a village desire the disafforestation of a valuable forest; a public servant is dismissed for flagrant misconduct. In all these cases the pressure exercised on the Minister by persons who have votes to obtain a reversal of the local officer's decision will be severe, and the temptation to yield to it, rather than risk the loss of their votes, will be great.

THE INCONVENIENT MINISTER.

8. It may be argued that Ministers will be too much occupied with the larger questions of policy to be able or inclined to meddle in the details of District or Departmental administration and that the Civilian Officer for the short time that he survives will be left to carry on his work undisturbed. We hope it may be so but have no confidence that it will be so. The report itself (vide passage quoted with approval in para. 137 and also para. 146) lays stress on the power which the elector will have of compelling the attention of his representatives on pain of withdrawal of his vote, and contemplate this power being used for personal ends. Past experience shows that no subject has been too petty or too parochial to be ventilated in the Legislative Council, and when a new incentive is added, in the shape of a threatened loss of power or office, the tendency on the part of the Minister to meddle in the details of administration will, we fear, be aggravated rather than diminished.

OUR "LESS WORTHY" LIFE.

9. In these circumstances we find it difficult to accept the view that our life 'will be not less worthy' (para. 327). Our task, it is said, will be to train the men who are to relieve us of much of our burden. There is to be 'more partnership' 'which means for the official extra work, explanations, consultations and attempts to carry with him those who one day will do the work themselves.' Who they are that we are thus to educate is not clear. The persons who are to succeed to our functions are on the one hand the Indian Ministers and on the other an increasing number of Indian Executive Officers. To educate the Ministers, who will be our masters, is clearly not practicable; the Executive Officers will be either independent of us or subordinate to us and presumably it will be not expected that in dealing with subordinates we should persuade rather than command. If this role of educator means anything, it means the unlimited power of offering advice to a Government which will either ignore or resent it.

POWER AND INFLUENCE GONE.

10. What then will be the position of the Civilian Officer? His advice will no longer be regarded; his responsibility to the public will disappear; and even in the management of the daily affairs of his district his power and influence will have gone. The raiyat of the future is enjoined to take his troubles and make his request rather to his elected Councillor than to the official representative of the Government. The District Officer will never give a decision without feeling that it may be arbitrarily revoked from above. And the fact, admitted in the report (para 177), that the policy of the Indian leaders with whom the power will rest will be naturally, and from their standpoint, justifiably, to weaken and discredit an alien Executive, and it is obvious that the position of the Civilian will soon become intolerable. The report promises him support and protection, but fails to indicate how these are to be provided. The process of harassment will be one of pin-pricks, and it may rarely be that a case will present features sufficiently striking to force the attention of an Indianised local Government, a Government of India fully occupied with large matters of policy, or a distant House of Commons.

THE SOLITARY ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WOES.

11. To the diminution of such material advantages as we now possess we have already referred; we would turn for a moment to the increased domestic disabilities which await us. It is the avowed policy of the Report (para. 314) to admit to each grade of the various services at least as many Indians as Europeans, the result of which will necessarily be that in many mofussil stations there will be found a solitary English official who for months together will never enjoy the society of a fellow countryman. To the Englishman the conditions will be depressing; for his wife they will be almost unbearable. The suggestion that the ordinary educated Indian will supply the void is so far contrary to the plain facts of experience as to need no refutation; nor will the insinuation (para. 347 of the Report), that the fault lies with the European, help in any way to improve the social relations of the two races. Another change which will bear hardly on the Englishman is in the matter of medical attendance. Members of the I.C.S. came to India with the idea that they and their families would have the benefit of medical attendance at the hands of a service composed mainly, at least, of Europeans. Already, we believe, it is found exceedingly difficult to recruit Englishmen to the I.M.S. and with the formation of the Civil Medical Service which the Public Services Commission recommended and with the increasing unattractiveness for Englishmen of services of any kind in India it may safely be assumed that very few Englishmen will hereafter seek a medical career in India. While allowing that the Indian practitioner often possesses skill we deny that he can take the place of the English doctor, and it is a well-known fact that Englishwomen as a rule intensely dislike being treated by Indians.

DOMESTIC, SOCIAL AND PUBLIC

12. The conditions under which the Civilian will serve will thus differ fundamentally from those in force or in prospect when he entered the service. In his private life he will find himself deprived of such few domestic and social amenities as he had hitherto enjoyed: in his public capacity he will be no longer the trusted servant and adviser of a British administration inspired by British principles, but will become the mere chattel of an Indian Government with aims and ideals not merely differing from but antagonistic to those which he has inherited and in which he has been trained. Instead of the British Government, the Indian people and their political representatives will be his immediate masters. His status and influence will have disappeared; self-respect and *esprit de corps* also, and with them the prospects which have been mainly instrumental hitherto in attracting men to a career which offers few material advantages and many physical domestic and social disabilities.

EITHER NO CHANGE OR GIVE US "A CHANCE OF ESCAPE."

Equity therefore demands that the present Civilian should be given a chance of escape from an engagement the conditions of which, through no fault of his own, are to be so radically changed, and if the view is to be accepted that the experience and guidance of trained civilians cannot at present be dispensed with, expediency requires that firm and definite steps should be taken to make tolerable the position of those who remain. What we would ask is

(1) that we may be told in explicit terms what is meant by the substantial improvements in the conditions of service (para. 318) and the special measures of protection (para 325) to which the authors of the Report allude and whether the improvements (para. 318) are to benefit us or only our successors;

(2) that such of us are not prepared to make themselves pawns in what is termed in the Report 'one of the greatest political experiments ever undertaken in the world's history' should be given the option of retiring on pensions calculated with reference to their service and loss of prospects, or should be offered posts similar to those they now hold either at Home or in other parts of the British Empire; and

(3) that the pensions of all members of the Service should be guaranteed to them by the British Parliament.—"New India."

GEN. MACEWAN'S AEROPLANE.

FORCED TO LAND AT ORMARA.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

A telegram received last night from General MacEwan said "Forced to land at Ormara. No hope of proceeding. Please send help." Evidently the forced landing, which was presumably on the beach, was effected without injury to the occupants of the aeroplane, as no request is made for medical assistance. Ormara, which is exactly 150 miles west of Karachi, is a landing station of the Indo-European Telegraph Company. It is a fishing village and possesses combined post and telegraph office, but has no European resident. The landing was effected at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

H. M. S. Britomart left Karachi at noon to-day to convey assistance. The "Daily Gazette" understands that large supplies of spare parts belonging to the Royal Air Force, including Rolls-Royce engines, are lying in Karachi so that there should be little difficulty in effecting necessary repairs if engine trouble is the cause of the breakdown. The cause of the forced landing is not yet known.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

The Handley-Page aeroplane which left Bunder Abbas at 3.25 (Greenwich Time) and passed Chabbar at 7.55 was expected in Karachi about seven this evening. Confusion in times had caused steady traffic to and from the landing ground all the afternoon up to dusk. Major-General Fowler, Commissioner in Sind, and other leading Karachi people assembled in the grounds. Shortly after seven a message came through from Ormara that the aeroplane had a forced landing. The Brigade staff are sending assistance.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS CLOSED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 7.

Continuing his arguments for the prosecution and discussing the part of Kolis in the rioting, Mr. Binning said there was no proof except that Vithya and Devalya took an active part. The witnesses did not even mention that any Koli was present throughout, no Koli was identified. There was Hari the recruit. He had not lived at Dhangar, but at Akola as servant of Pandurang Narayan and he could not have therefore instigated the riot. An important point in this connection was that Hari had absconded and although the police had tried to secure him, they had not found him.

Mr. Sathe: There is nothing to show that the police tried to catch him.

Mr. Binning: There is really no evidence that Hari beat the Havildar.

Mr. Sathe: What actual part the Kolis took, is in a nebulous condition at present. We don't know anything about it. No investigations were made. Some witnesses say—

Mr. Binning (interrupting): There is no statement before the Court.

Mr. Sathe: Mr. Guider has admitted it.

Mr. Binning: I don't admit the truth of it. All I can say at present is that no doubt there were Kolis in the crowd. My point is they merely lent their support—may be some Kolis must have struck the Mamlatdar, as to which there was no evidence. Unless they could accuse Government of an attempt to screen the Kolis, they must admit there was evidence against the accused. The point made by the defence is that we are not deliberately taking action against the Kolis.

PRESENCE OF KOLIS.

Mr. Sathe: The defence make no allegation against Government. Their case is that the police knowing that the Kolis took part did not investigate the matter. The prosecution case is only Marathas and others took part, but not Kolis. Mr. Chitale says that the investigation stopped at a very early stage and everything was left to the discretion of the police.

Mr. Binning: Look at the extremely bald statement of the approvers before Mr. Mobetjee. Here everything is attributed to the Kolis. As against this we have the statement of Mr. Beyts and also of Mr. Haillor, D. S. P. It is true Mr. Haillor made no personal investigation, but he superintended it. With regard to the Koli story, they must note that it had not been proved that any specific Koli took part. The statement that 10 or 15 Kolis were confined in the shed near the Mamlatdar's house, is absolutely false. No motive had been shown why the Kolis should be there. If there was no motive for Kolis any more than for Marathas or Bhils, how could Kolis take part? Had it not been for the extremely bad press note, the story would not have become current. Somebody started the rumour and Government copied it into their press note.

Mr. Mehta: Exhibit 49 says there were 200 or 400 Kolis present at the Ambad meeting.

Mr. Binning: That old deaf man?

Mr. Mehta: If we accept that statement, then it means that the Kolis were present from the beginning.

Mr. Binning: My case is that Kolis had no motive to murder the Mamlatdar. I have shown there were no Kolis in the shed and there can be no question about it.

MR. KOKJE'S ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Sathe: Mr. Kokje says that the Kolis were not concerned with the offences. So Narayan Sonar and the Koli Jahgirdar were not arrested. He also says that the District Magistrate ordered him at his suggestion to release the Koli under arrest. After that the investigation stopped. (After reading portion of Mr. Kokje's evidence.) That shows before he made any inquiries the investigation stopped.

Mr. Mehta: Not only did the investigation stop, but Mr. Kokje also obtained the release of the Koli under arrest.

Mr. Binning: If your honours take that view, you can't do anything, but acquit the whole lot.

At this stage there was some discussion as regards the investigation, after which Mr. Binning remarked that from the evidence they would see that Mr. Kokje went to find out the facts. He had to deal under extremely difficult circumstances. He arrested only one Koli. Then Mr. Beyts came there. He found the Kolis in an excited state, "Very well", he said to Mr. Kokje, "we can't arrest 2,000 or 3,000 Kolis. In future, don't arrest anybody without enquiry." With all their resources the defence had not produced an atom of evidence against any Koli and without evidence they could not proceed on it.

Mr. Mehta: If Mr. Kokje had pursued his investigation, he might have been able to ascertain the facts.

Mr. Clements (to Mr. Mehta): You mean Mr. Kokje did not settle down in a Koli village and carry on his investigations.

Mr. Binning: Why he did not do it was that Kolis did not participate in the rioting and they were mere spectators. There is a complete misunderstanding. The whole thing is contrary to my case. Mr. Kokje went there as a matter of fact, but nobody suggested that the Kolis were there or that there was any case against them.

Mr. Sathe: Individually?

Mr. Mehta: There were 5 or 6 Kolis. Why did not investigation proceed against them? It would have shown if the Kolis took part or not.

Mr. Binning: He got no further information. Why were not questions put to him by the defence on this point?

Mr. Sathe: Because he has given reasons for it.

Mr. Binning: If that is your reading, that is not mine. We must take Mr. Kokje's and Mr. Beyts' evidence together. If they were to carry on investigation against 2,000 or 3,000 people, it would have taken 20 or 30 years instead of weeks.

Mr. Mehta: You mean to say we should not proceed against the Kolis?

Mr. Binning: But where is the evidence?

Mr. Mehta: There was no investigation at all.

Mr. Sathe: It would have been a simple answer if the diary had been before us. There is not a scrap of paper before us to show there was any enquiry.

Mr. Mehta: Not only that, but even the arrested Koli was released.

Mr. Binning: Was any evidence produced by the defence?

Mr. Mehta: No duty lies on the defence. Practically therefore your argument amounts to this that what the prosecution failed to prove the defence must supplement.

Mr. Binning: It is unfair to Mr. Kokje.

"NO ATTEMPT AT INVESTIGATION MADE."

Mr. Sathe: I will put only one question before you get out of this subject (and be asked Mr. Binning a question relative to a passage in Mr. Beyts' evidence).

Mr. Binning: I have not found the passage yet.

Mr. Sathe: Exhibit 8—Mr. Beyts' statement of 26th August.

Mr. Binning: After the order?

Mr. Sathe: No. It was on the 27th, consultation took place between Mr. Beyts and Mr. Kokje between the 25th and 27th.

Mr. Binning: The matter was present before his mind.

Mr. Sathe (after referring to Mr. Beyts' statement and the confessional statement of Shankar): Was it right for Mr. Kokje to suggest to Mr. Beyts like this?

Mr. Binning: In examination-in-chief, Mr. Chitale had not the courage to ask Mr. Beyts about this. I was the only person to ask because this sort of idea had been allowed to float about without any idea of substantiating it. If the investigation stopped suddenly it was contrary to Mr. Beyts' orders.

Counsel then continued to read Mr. Beyts' evidence and laid stress on the words occurring therein, "Not to trouble anybody who did not actually take part in the murder—whether Kolis or others." Counsel also referred to Mr. Kokje's evidence and said he had enquired as to what extent the Kolis were concerned. The only thing was whether there was any evidence against any Koli.

Mr. Clements: In the evidence only three names are mentioned. There are several vague statements. The only way to get at the facts was to hold village panchnamas. The question to be considered was whether such investigation was useful or vexatious to the whole district. Mr. Beyts says he had enormous proof that the Kolis did not take part and therefore he did not want to proceed against them.

Mr. Binning: There was no evidence. And to carry out an investigation would have entailed enormous work. Mr. Kokje did his best.

Mr. Mehta: The investigation was incomplete.

Mr. Clements (to Mr. Mehta): Do you think if the investigation had proceeded any Koli would come forward to give evidence?

Mr. Mehta (to Mr. Clements): My point is that no attempt was made.

Mr. Binning: There must have been reason for stopping further investigation. Mr. Kokje had either no time or no evidence to go upon. I shall however leave the matter to your honours' view.

Continuing, Mr. Binning remarked that Mr. Chitale said that the investigation was deliberately stopped. That was, counsel submitted, contrary to Mr. Beyts' order. This idea about the Kolis was a later one. Let them take for instance the evidence of Govinda and Pandurang on the 20th. There was no mention of Kolis. One Koli was arrested and three names had been mentioned. At that time the defence had not suggested anything about it. It was an important point and counsel asked the Court to note it. Further there was no mention made at all of any Koli taking part in the rioting. Let them take the confessions and he referred to Shankar's confession.

Mr. Mehta: If you read Shankar's statement, he throws the whole burden on the Kolis.

KOLIS' MORAL SUPPORT ADMITTED.

Mr. Binning: Pardon me, Sir, he never mentions Kolis as actual murderers. He says several funny things and mentions Kolis' doing a large number of acts, but he does not suggest that Kolis were actually concerned with the murder. Our case is that Kolis were present in large numbers. They were lending moral support without which the rioters dared not have done it.

Counsel then discussed the question of premeditation and the havildar incident and in concluding his arguments remarked that among such a large number of accused it was impossible that there should not be some who ought not to be there. He hoped that the Court would immediately acquit such of them as seemed to it were not guilty.

After some consultation, 15th January was fixed for judgment.

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The entry of Rs. 3/- through Mr. Ananthrao Vaikutrao was wrongly duplicated in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle," the aggregate amount of subscriptions subsequently mentioned being included in the first entry of Rs. 31 under the same name.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF APPROVER, SATYAKAMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SAHARANPUR, Jan. 13.

On the Special Tribunal resuming the hearing to-day, the approver, Satyakama, in answer to Mr. Alston said that he did not know that Kurbani had been prohibited by the Magistrate before rioting actually began. He came to know that for the first time when the Magistrate observed to Baramdas that he had already prohibited Kurbani and asked why people did not go away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, the approver said that there might be remarkable similarity between his statement before Mr. Goad and his statement to Mr. Hallowes even down to the parenthetical expressions. There were very many repetitions of phraseology in the two statements. Witness explained that this was due to the fact that he wrote the two documents within 3 days of each other. Mr. Norton then put certain questions to show that all facts were given in exactly the same sequence in both statements. If any fact was omitted in the one statement at one place and mentioned later, it was exactly put in the same order in the other. Mr Hallowes read out some interrogatories to witness and witness answered them. After that he placed the interrogatories, which the witness had answered already before him and witness was asked to add to or alter any of his answers. When he answered any of the questions put to him by Mr. Hallowes, Mr. Hallowes recorded the alteration witness suggested. Certain questions were put by Mr. Justice Tudbal regarding the manner in which Mr. Hallowes examined the approver and recorded his answers.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

A WOUNDED SADHU.

After lunch the approver in answer to Mr. Norton said that when he saw the first wounded sadhu the latter was bleeding profusely from the head. The wounded in witness' opinion required to be attended to at once or it would be very serious. He told Dr. Puranprasad, who asked witness to get a "than" of "mulmul" from Kishanchand. Kishanchand said that Puranprasad never told him to bring a "than" of "mulmul" and he had not any. He wrote this first in his statement before Mr. Goad and then altered it. The alteration did not change the meaning and he could not say why he altered this. The Mahavidyalaya boys were in the crowd. Witness did not see the boys actually beating wounded men on charpoys. The constable who was holding the horse was a young man dressed in uniform. He had a moustache and he had not any beard. In his statement to Mr. Goad the witness first wrote that the constable was thought to be a Mahomedan on account of his beard. He then corrected the same, remembering that he had no beard. Witness connected the beard with Mahomedans and therefore he wrote about the beard. He had mentioned the incident about a Hindu standing on the top of a house and asking it to be saved because it was a Hindu house, in almost identical language. He had linked up this incident with the incident of Asaram Pahlwan washing his bloodstained lathi in the canal in his first statement. He, therefore, did the same in his second statement. There was no connection in time or place between the two incidents. Witness pointed out the portions of his statement to Mr. Goad, which he wrote on 1st November. He was not sure that Mr. Goad would save him, but he hoped that this would be so. He appealed to Mr. Goad as his father and he had faith in Mr. Goad as he had not been sent to jail.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

ADVANCE TRAVANCORE !

NEW DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES CREATED.

(From our Correspondent.)
TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 13.

About a couple of years ago the Travancore Government had placed Dr. S. G. Barker, Vice-Principal, Training College, on special duty to conduct an industrial survey of the State. He having completed the survey submitted the report containing proposals for introducing technical and industrial education, also promoting cottage and other small industries. After the receipt of this report the Government have created a Department of Industries, Dr. Barker being the director. His duties are (1) to advise the Government on all industrial and technical matters, (2) to control industries already started, (3) to investigate the possibilities of new industries and to organise them, (4) to start small industries like manufacture of matches and pencils for purposes of demonstration to people, (5) to investigate into raw materials available in State forests for industrial purposes, (6) to revive suitable industrial matters by lectures, bulletins, etc. and (7) generally to help industrial progress of the State and to submit from time to time proposals. Such matters as the recommendations contained in Dr. Barker's report, will be separately dealt with. Dr. Barker entered his duties with a definite programme of work.

FIRE ON S.S. TENASSERIM.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The Court of Enquiry into the fire on the Henderson line Tenasserim to-day, delivered its findings. It is satisfied that there is no reason just for taking action against the cerificate of any officer. It could not arrive at a definite conclusion as to the origin of the fire, but is satisfied that there was a leakage of oil, which found its way to where a high temperature existed under the starboard boiler, a temperature above the flaspoint of the oil.

The engineer officer had no training and no experience in the use of oil fuel, although the fourth engineer might have shown more initiative. The Court recognised the peculiar strain placed on officers and crews of all seagoing ships during the war. The abnormality that the 3rd and 4th engineers are uncertificated is no doubt due to the war.

The B. O. C. arrangements for loading are considered on the whole satisfactory, but the question is one for experts and the Court does not feel competent to criticise, but suggests a consideration of the question whether additional safeguards are not possible and desirable, especially in a tank on the shore with a spring loaded valve to take all overflowing oil.

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."
(Signed)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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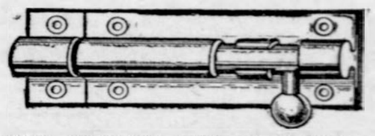
BOLT  BRAND
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.951 Inch.
Temperature of Air	72.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.4 ,,
Dew Point	56.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.584 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3 ,,
Minimum do.	61.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	134 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.	14	m	9	24	26	14	m	3	55	19 10
			10	26a	29			3	40a	15 6
Wed.	15	m	10	21	26	15	m	4	46	19 0
			11	10a	29			4	26a	15 3
Thur.	16	m	11	11	27	16	m	5	31	18 4
			11	58a	30			5	8a	15 2
Fri.	17	m	11	56	27	17	m	6	11	17 9
								5	47a	15 7
Sat.	18	m	0	34	29	18	m	6	48	17 5
			0	36a	27			6	23a	16 1
Sun.	19	m	1	7	29	19	m	7	22	17 4
			1	14a	27			16	57a	16 10
Mon.	20	m	1	37	28	20	m	7	54	17 6
			1	52a	26			7	29a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 14 (Tuesday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m.	Sunset.	6h. 20m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 21m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 22m.
,, 17 (Friday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 22m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 23m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 24m.
,, 20 (Monday)	,,	7h. 15m.	,,	6h. 24m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919. Jan. 2d. 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1919, given data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is moderately below the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is largely below normal. Night temperature is in moderate defect in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where light cloud has appeared. Humidity is below normal except in east Rajputana. Night temperature is below the average everywhere; the defect amounts to 9 deg. in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west. —Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj; night temperature is locally below the average in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkon.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karwar. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri; night temperature is slightly below normal generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is locally below normal in the north Bombay Deccan, but is slightly above normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported and fine clear weather prevails over nearly the whole of the reporting area. In north-west India nights remain colder than usual. A disturbance appears to be approaching the north-west frontier and skies have clouded over in Baluchistan.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 14th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	76.4	61.0	85		0.53	—1.42
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	77.5	65.7	61		1.52	+0.36
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.8	41.2	65		0.07	—0.31
Rawalpindi	65.1	31.4	60		2.06	+0.65
Lahore	67.8	35.1	81		0.56	—0.31
Hissar	67.4	34.8	58		0.06	—0.62
Ambala	67.7	40.1	66		1.16	—0.65
Delhi	64.8	42.0	41		0.66	—0.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.1	43.0	46		0.65	—0.59
Malapuri	70.8	41.9	47		0.08	—0.83
Jhansi	73.8	42.6	51		1.09	+0.38
Cawnpore	73.8	45.9	56		0.11	—0.84
Allahabad	76.1	45.5	44		0.08	—0.88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.3	38.8	31		0.14	—0.13
Karachi	74.0	53.3	49		0.40	+0.04
Ajmer	70.8	42.3	61		0	—0.61
Jaipore	72.7	38.5	54		0	—0.51
Kotah	75.0	47.6	51		0.30	—0.22
Mount Abu	62.5	47.9	37		0	—0.44
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.2	41.7	50		0	—0.13
Dwarka	77.3	56.6	61		0	—0.09
Veraval	80.1	62.2	29		0	—0.33
Rajkot	80.2	49.0	27		0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	48.2	70		0	—0.27
Surat	84.1	54.1	62		0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	85.9	56.6	40		0	—0.18
Deesa	82.5	48.2	36		0	—0.18
Neemuch	74.1	46.8	35		0.07	—0.33
Indore	80.3	49.1	54		0.23	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.8	50.1	82		1.46	+0.29
Saugor	74.9	50.6	44		1.33	0
Seoni	79.1	49.6	66		2.17	+0.99
Khandwa	84.9	54.1	53		0.02	—0.95
Akola	88.0	52.8	46		1.62	+0.24
Amraoti	86.4	59.3	43		1.64	+0.26
Nagpur	83.6	56.8	53		2.21	+0.75
Chanda	88.5	71.0	66		0.34	—0.73
Raipur	81.3	57.0	71		0.71	—0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.3	65.3	74		0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	84.1	68.7	52		3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	82.2	--	80		3.01	+1.81
Karwar	86.2	62.0	90		4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.1	46.5	31		0.15	—0.77
Ahmednagar	84.8	51.5	28		0.58	—0.57
Poona	86.8	48.8	72		1.16	+0.07
Sholapur	88.4	62.8	41		1.41	—0.06
Bijapur	88.0	64.2	53		0.39	—0.86
Belgaum	83.9	56.3	61		4.28	+2.43
Aurangabad	85.4	56.7	32		1.25	+0.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	58.9	55		2.33	+1.53
Hyderabad	84.4	62.1	79		2.79	+1.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	70.1	75		6.60	+3.18
Calicut	86.6	72.4	86		13.68	+7.61
Cochin	88.7	74.6	73		10.92	+3.68
Colombo	86.9	74.5	84		9.67	—9.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.1	65.2	93		16.65	+10.48
Bellary	89.1	62.7	76		6.01	+3.83
Cuddapah	88.2	67.3	82		6.58	+1.87
Madras	86.1	69.4	85		50.12	+30.26
Bangalore	84.6	58.8	83		7.78	+4.52
Coimbatore	86.7	68.7	75		12.07	+7.09
Trichinopoly	90.5	71.5	80		13.89	+5.78
Negapatam	82.9	73.6	72		42.88	+18.8..

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MRS. SAROJINI'S NAIDU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered the following address as President of the 2nd All-India Social Service Conference, held at Delhi in Christmas week:—

My friends, my countrymen, my sisters, a few weeks ago when I had scarcely come back from that great valley of shadows, where the hand of Providence had directed me, I was asked whether I would consent to the honour of presiding over the deliberations of the Social Service Conference in Delhi; and weak as I was, forbidden by the law of man and almost that sacred law of God that says "Thou shalt not commit suicide," I said, fortunately, my first thanksgiving shall be a publicly-called duty which shall be for the service of humanity. Therefore, I stand before you to-day in this great city where so many conferences are gathered together to interpret the voices, the wishes of the country about the destinies of the country as determined by several departments of life and activity. It seems to me that social service is older than any political consciousness of man. Therefore, as the primitive, primeval, uncivilised creature, as a woman I feel it my duty to give my first services to this social service, to the fundamental, vital aspects of human progress and I, therefore, stand before you to-day. What is social service? What do we mean by social service? What are the fundamental principles and aspects of social service? Some people say it is a new phrase introduced from Europe, some say it is a thing that might be thought over at one's leisure when our great political demands are done with and when that great question of political self-determination is settled. But I say to them that older than any civilization in Europe, older than any civilization in the world itself, comes social services for the reason that with life love was born. The obligation, the responsibility towards your neighbour comes of love and self-respect. All love is service, all service is the building up of life and all life is nothing but the co-ordinated expression of that soul in this world in the stage of progress towards a higher life. Social service, therefore, means giving up of yourself, dedication of yourself till the interpretation and fulfilment of your responsibility, which is twin-born with any relationship of life, is achieved.

One of the speakers who proposed my election said very truly, very subtly, very exactly and very perfectly too that my claim to preside over this Conference to-day was not this claim or that claim but with all the right of a woman whose duty it is to preside, as a woman expanding the interpretation of the destiny of service, which is the highest destiny of mankind, I stand before you to-day. I am not going to deal with the work of any separate organization, nor with details, how this community can be served or how that community can be served, how in the province this is a supreme thing of service or in that province the other is the more important demand; but rather to-day I will deal with the principles of service as an integral and historic part in the evolution of national life.

CONTINUITY OF EVOLUTION.

What is the history of Indian civilisation? What has linked age after age, generation after generation the spiritual continuity of evolution with so varied, so diverse, so continuous and so unbroken by invasions and conquests? What is the outcome of all our spiritual philosophies? What was the embodiment of the great rules that have found expression in our land? What does the name of Lord Buddha stand for, excepting compassion transmuted into service? What is the name of Chaitanya excepting that it is an incarnate love of man made manifest in the world? Why to-day in our midst there is the name of our friend and leader, Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) save that the man lives only for the service of his brother and is for the only channel of service which is death. Then death is the destiny through which man must serve his brothers' need. Friends, we are talking in this great city to-day of self-determination, of our political creeds; we are occupied with the voices and fire of political faith in our own destiny. We are occupied with our right to choose for ourselves, how we shall evolve, how we shall be as we should be the equal of every nation in this world. I am also among the humble workers in the field of politics in this land, but I say to you that it is my conviction, considered conviction, that no political evolution is possible till the intelligible right of equality of man is recognised. And after 33 years' indifference or ignorance this political association, called the Indian National Congress, has understood and accepted that principle of equality and the day before yesterday we witnessed the spectacle of the real children of the soil given welcome in the deliberations of the nation. That was the principle of social service practically applied to political life. More than a score of years, almost two score of years ago, the Kisan Sabha was welcomed in the most lovely terms of political speeches. Why is, therefore, to be a resolution to-day in our political gathering that all classes should have an equal right to attend, to speak and to represent their needs? Was it not India that first accepted this immemorial franchise of humanity, was it not India that first taught it to the world, was it not India that taught the law of equality, the law of human responsibility and great noble creed that the stronger shall serve the weaker and Kings shall watch the needs of the poor. (Hear, hear.)

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

You may ask me why in spite of all this rhetoric I give you no practical advice. Is it for people like me to offer practical advice? It is for the workers to work out the details according to the vastly varying needs an opportunities of their own localities. An then of province to province the needs are different, the social consciousness is different the social systems are varied and the opportunities or limitations of service may differ But the principle is unifying, it is the focus sing element in the diverse needs of a continent that is vast and varied as life itself Therefore, to-day I will not speak of the practical ways in which your consciousness o social service might find expression an achievement, rather I would ask you to consider that the first step towards the achievement, the practical expression of thi great deal of social service comes only when you remember that each one of you within your heart has recognised firmly, unflinchingly, with a courage that will not fail, that you are your brothers' keeper, there is no superior or inferior in the human calendar of experiences, that all men suffer and rejoice alike and that the suffering of humanity is the one passport of life that is necessary (hear, hear). We say we shall help the depressed classes, we say we shall help th people where famine has laid waste, we say we shall give relief where plague has devastated the very source of social system we say we will form bands of volunteers to keep order where there are great crowd we will regulate, perfect and ameliorate the conditions so different; we say we shall do many things and all these things among the objects of our service are so many different manifestations of our acceptance and the fulfilment of the great principle of service.

VARYING CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Now I do not want for one single moment to legislate to you. We in the Punjab find the same kind of expression as my friends in Madras. But the problems are different in Madras with the great Dravidian life where in the very shadow of the ancient gods one hears the sound of the clash of will against will, interest against interest, of caste against caste, the clash of disunion and hatred. There the problems of social service becomes quite different—problems demanding immediate solution. When yo go towards the land watered by the five great rivers on whose banks history has been made there the social service must of neces sity take a different form. When we come to the land of the mystic race in Bengal the problem there, as you all know, must needs be different. There the demands of social service do not speak in the same terrible voice as they do in the South but there the soil that gave birth to the past generation gives death to the present generation and there social service manifests itself in the scene of suffering and death and in ameliorating famine and pestilence that are inborn in the weak.

Now, therefore, vast and varied, as I say, are the needs of suffering humanity or the opportunities of achievement in social service, I need not, therefore, say to you "Organize yourself as best as you can and as best as you should" so that the demands within your own territories may be slain by the armies of your united service (Hear, hear). But I say to you "Do not for one single instance arrogate to yourself deeds of philanthropy".

THE INSULT OF PHILANTHROPY.

I have known some of the finest minds and spirits in Europe to offer the insult of philanthropy, which they call social service, to suffering humanity. To offer relief to poor in the spirit of philanthropy is to offer them that insult which is worse than death, for the rich have their riches, the beautiful have their beauty, the poets have their genius but the poor have only their pride. In offering social service do it in a spirit of humility which alone can make that service acceptable to the dying, the suffering and which alone makes the poor accept from your hands the cup of water which generates them to life. Friends, this is one point on which I wish to lay special stress. I, in the course of my life, have often been obliged to work with those, who finding that the channel of service open have worked indeed, have served indeed and I ventured to be their comrade in that scene because I felt that charity was there, though love there had become a mechanical duty instead of being a spontaneous feeling that it should be. Some years ago when in a night the river floods came to my beautiful city of Hyderabad in Deccan, not in Sindh (laughter), thousands upon thousands were swept away, homes were destroyed. Then I recognized with shame within myself that though death was upon them, service was upon them the poor men stood side by side refusing help from the rich but sharing in one another's poverty. They refused with scorn the help that they gave to them, that kind of social service offered to them by those who felt that the suffering of those men and women was because that they had no clothes upon their backs, no bread to eat. They offered a loaf of bread, a change of clothes but no man, no woman said to any one "Come and share with me to-day the bread that I eat, the cloth that I wear." They said "Take this money, take this food, give me your name, and what matters this filth. I am here to help you." Nobody said that.

It was organised philanthropy by men and women who gave out of their abundance. Now that phrase brings me to a beautiful phrase in the letter written by our great national poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore (Cheers). He said in his letter, that was read just now, that we must learn to give out of our abundance. Now this seems as a contradiction to what I said. But what I mean is this: "Give out of your abundance, not of that superfluous abundance of your material wealth, not the superfluous leisure of your idle time, not the superfluous sympathy that you can spare, because you have no need to use it for self gain and self-interest, but of that abundance within yourself which is love itself." That is the abundance of which Sir Rabindranath Tagore has spoken.

SPIRIT OF DEDICATION.

Let me say to you that if you form social organisations over the whole of the country, for working for the relief of the suffering, the destitute, let it be in a spirit of dedication of that abundance, for without that abundance, that vital love within you, your work is not worth anything.....

What we need to day is the recognition that no national life is possible in our midst until every class of suffering has reached some kind of help. Indeed I would say the primary part of our programme should be a dedication to the uplifting of masses. I do not mean masses in the sense in which the word is used, but literally it means within our land millions upon millions. Millions of men and women are hungry for work. I would not care so much merely for the hunger of the body, I would not care so much for the ignorance only of the mind, I would not care so much for their suffering, where only suffering is measured by material needs, but the tragedy of our national life lies in this that the principle of self-respect has been denied to our people and the most tragic part of the whole thing is that they are not even conscious of that. Friends, the basis of our social service must be this that apart from those that take food to the famine stricken or the missionary that takes books of Algebra, and Arithmetic to the masses, for those are after all secondary needs, I want, missionaries that would go from door to door taking the torch of and saying to every one "Hear from this torch of self-respect light that little hut in which you live, that hut, that dirty, that filthy airless hut that is your prison."

SOCIAL SERVICE—A PART OF LIFE.

In whatever way, in whatever channel in whatever opportunity it gives you to carry the torch to the dark houses, those prisons in which the poor and suffering dwell, take that torch with you; do not take charity but love. Do not take your idleness but out of the abundance of the crowded hours in which you cannot spare a single moment create leisure. It is greater than filling your names on the pages of history. How will a schoolmaster, you ask, serve humanity at 4 o'clock if time has passed ahead? How will a statesman after sitting in the council weary and tired serve his fellow men? How can all these people do social service? I say to you that social service is not a thing separate from your life. It is not like a council where men gather, it is not the mosque where many go on Fridays to pray and not the temple where they gather at the proper time. Social service is that which is always with you, it is a thing which you carry with you, when the opportunities are there, when the will is there, and every moment of your life you are awake are all the moments of social service in your life; for like religion it is that which is within you and not that which is outside you. It is a part of your daily life, it is the enthusiastic dedication of yourself to the service of humanity which alone makes you a man.

THE CITADEL OF INDIAN CONSCIOUSNESS.

Friends, to-day we are gathered together to hear different people, different workers, their experiences and their ideals of social service. They are all men earnest and busy, but who give out of their abundance, that abundance or the faith within them that makes them sacrifice all things so that the needs of humanity might be served.. From them you will be able to gather details, practical details, and how such social service might find and has found in the different provinces of India practical expression bringing amelioration to thousands of suffering men and women. But before I ask at the end those earnest men who have suffered, who have sacrificed their wealth, their time when they had not time and given with a spirit of dedication that service which is love, before I ask them to place before you their experiences, their ideals, their thoughts on social service, I want you in this great city of Delhi to represent, the historic past of this city, this city which has been from time immemorial not merely the political but the spiritual capital of India. Practically how many Delhis have been and have died, how many dynasties, how many races have ruled and fallen being forgotten. But Delhi stands historically to the heart of India as the centre and citadel of the national conciousness, whether it be a Hindu king who ruled, or a Moghal Emperor who ruled or even to-day when a foreign representative of a foreign rule sits in your imperial city which still remains the citadel of Indian consciousness (hear, hear).

CONCLUSION.

We are here, Delhi cannot die, Kings have died and have no more than broken tombs but the ideal of India, that spiritual ideal of service and sacrifice is focussed to you to-day from the broken temples, from the broken fortresses where the heroes have fought and died to vindicate the truth within them. And what was the truth, my friends, of which the city is not a grave but a temple? It is the truth of national consciousness of India, that Dharma, which is the ideal of Indian honour (cheers) and that Indian honour which can never be fulfilled in the least, till each one of you in a spirit of dedication become not merely the message but also the fulfilment of that national honour. (Loud and prolonged applause.)—"The Punjabee."

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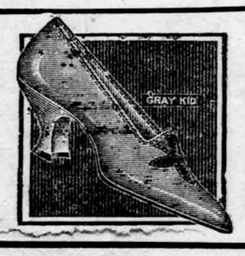

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